

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: May 9, 1963

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: WHO'S WHO OF NATIONAL LEADERS,
COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Tolson	✓
Belmont	✓
Mohr	✓
Casper	✓
Callahan	✓
Conrad	✓
DeLoach	✓
Evans	✓
Gale	✓
Rosen	✓
Sullivan	✓
Tavel	✓
Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Holmes	✓
Gandy	✓

Approval is requested for captioned monograph, prepared by the Central Research Section, to be disseminated to all field offices and legal attaches.

Captioned monograph has been prepared as a ready and practical reference guide to assist Special Agents requiring biographical and other background material on the current national leadership of the Communist Party, USA. It includes information until April 11, 1963, and is so noted on the cover page.

Because of fear of prosecution under the Internal Security Act of 1950, these leaders today do not admit publicly their official positions within the Communist Party, USA, but they are known to hold the positions ascribed to them.

The monograph contains biographical material on the eleven national officers of the Communist Party, USA, covering such factors as the history of their Party activities; family background and education; military service; foreign travel; appearances before congressional committees; physical description and health; major criminal records and prosecutive Action, particularly with respect to the Smith Act of 1940 and the Internal Security Act of 1950; and personality and character traits, peculiarities, or weaknesses. Each biographical sketch includes a recent photograph.

Plastiplates of this monograph are being retained in the Central Research Section. This monograph has been read and approved by the Reading Room. On approval, this Section will arrange for printing and distribution. Dissemination will be made by routing slip.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the enclosed monograph be approved for distribution to field offices and legal attaches.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Belmont	1 - Mr. Bland
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1 - Mr. Sullivan	1 - []
1 - Mr. Baumgardner	

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WHO'S WHO
OF
NATIONAL LEADERS,
COMMUNIST PARTY, U.S.A.

April, 1963

PLEASE NOTE: INCLUDES DEVELOPMENTS TO APRIL 11, 1963

(Not For Dissemination Outside the Bureau)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
John Edgar Hoover, Director

LLW:fbo/aab/cr
(3)

NOTE: See memo Smith to Sullivan dated May 9, 1963 captioned:
"Who's Who of National Leaders, Communist Party, U.S.A.", Central
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INTRODUCTION

This monograph has been prepared as a ready and practical reference guide to assist Special Agents requiring biographical and other background material on the current national leadership of the Communist Party, USA. It is not to be disseminated outside the Bureau.

Because of fear of prosecution under the Internal Security Act of 1950, these leaders today do not admit publicly their official positions within the Communist Party, but they are known to hold the positions ascribed to them.

The monograph contains biographical material on the eleven national officers of the Communist Party, USA, covering such factors as the history of their Party activities; family background and education; military service; foreign travel; appearances before congressional committees; physical description and health; major criminal record and prosecutive action, particularly with respect to the Smith Act of 1940 and the Internal Security Act of 1950; and personality and character traits, peculiarities, or weaknesses. In each instance, a recent photograph has been included at the beginning of the sketch.

This monograph was compiled from both public source and classified information. The classified information is both confidential and secret.

As this is being written, each day brings new developments relating to these individuals which cannot be included. However, it is felt that the material presented will supply the reader with a comprehensive knowledge of these individuals.

GUS HALL
GENERAL SECRETARY



GUS HALL

Birth and Family Background

Gus Hall, white; named Arvo Gust Halberg at birth, was born in Virginia, Minnesota, on October 8, 1910. He was one of 10 children born to Matt and Susanna Halberg, who had come to the United States from Finland. They were both "old socialists" who became charter members of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA). According to Hall's own statement, he was raised as an Evangelical Lutheran but at the present time has absolutely no belief in religious principles.

On July 21, 1938, he successfully petitioned the Mahoning County, Ohio, Court to change his name to Gus Hall. He indicated that the new name was shorter and besides he was becoming generally known by the name of Gus Hall.

Education

(61-8077-42 p. 2, 46x, 49 p. 2, 810;
100-3-104-11-42)

Hall quit public school at 16 while in the eighth grade in Hibbing, Minnesota. He held several odd jobs in that State before going to Russia in 1931.

(61-8077-127, 618)

Communist Party Activities and Outside Employment

Hall attended a Young Communist League*(YCL) School in 1927 and also joined the Communist Party, USA, that year. By 1933, he had become District Director of the YCL in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Northern Michigan. The following year, he was convicted in Minneapolis for his activities during a riot in

*See Appendix I for Citation.

that city. During his trial he testified as follows:

Q. "But you would prefer the Russian--you would prefer to be in Russia?"

A. "I prefer America with a Soviet government."

Q. "And you are willing to fight and overthrow this government?"

A. "Absolutely."

Q. "And you are willing to take up arms and overthrow the constituted authorities?"

A. "When the times^{be}comes, yes." (61-8077-128 p. 5, 127)

In 1935, he became YCL Organizer in the industrial area of Youngstown, Ohio, where he was employed by the Works Progress Administration. In 1936 and 1937, he worked at the Truscon Steel Corporation and the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, both in Youngstown, Ohio. (61-8077-127)

In July, 1937, Hall was indicted by a grand jury in Trumbull County, Ohio, on a charge of possession and use of explosives upon the premises of the Republic Steel Corporation. He pleaded not guilty. After the charge was changed to malicious destruction of property, he was convicted and fined \$500 and costs. (61-8077-18, 27)

In 1938, Hall went into full-time Communist Party work as Section Organizer in the Youngstown, Ohio, area, later becoming Ohio State Secretary. (61-8077-127)

On October 15, 1940, Hall was indicted by a grand jury in Mahoning County, Ohio, on a charge of violating the State election law.

The substantive offense was forgery. He was tried on three separate counts, convicted, and sentenced to 90 days and costs. These proceedings involved communist election petitions. (61-8077-13, 127)

In 1944, Hall became Party Organizer for the Cleveland area. He entered the United States Navy in January, 1945. Upon being honorably discharged in March, 1946, he returned to his Party Organizer post where he remained until 1947. In July, 1945, he was elected to the National Committee of the Party and, in 1947, became a member of the National Board, as well as Ohio State Chairman. In 1950, he was appointed National Secretary, a move necessitated by the imprisonment of Eugene Dennis, then General Secretary, who was found guilty of conspiring to violate the Smith Act of 1940.* (61-8077-127; An analysis of the 17th National Convention of the CPUSA by J. Edgar Hoover).

From 1951 to 1957, Hall also was imprisoned for violation of the Smith Act, and it was not until April, 1959, when his probationary period ended, that he was elected to the Party's National Executive Committee and made Secretary of the Midwest Regional Committee. He attained the highest-ranking position in the Party when he was elected General Secretary at the 17th National Convention held in New York City, December 10-13, 1959 (61-8077-902; Analysis of 17th National Convention of CPUSA, by J. Edgar Hoover).

Smith Act of 1940

On July 20, 1948, Hall was indicted for conspiring to violate the Smith Act of 1940 and, at the same time, was indicted on the membership provision of the Smith Act. He was released on \$20,000 bail under these indictments.

**See Appendix II.

Hall was brought to trial on the conspiracy indictment and was convicted on October 14, 1949. The \$20,000 bail was forfeited following Hall's failure to surrender to the Federal District Court on July 2, 1951, to begin serving his five-year sentence. He fled to Mexico after disguising himself by dyeing his blond hair brown, shaving off his mustache, having a mole removed from the right side of his neck, and losing 40 pounds. He was apprehended by the FBI on October 10, 1951 at Laredo, Texas. He received an additional three-year sentence for contempt of court.

On March 29, 1957, Hall posted \$5,000 bond under the membership clause indictment, which is still outstanding, and on March 30, 1957, he was conditionally released from prison. He remained on probation until April 5, 1959. No trial date has been set on the membership indictment at this time. (61-8077-449, 479, 1153, 1553; 100-3-98-672)

Internal Security Act of 1950**

On March 15, 1962, Hall was indicted for a violation of Sections 786 and 794, Title 50, United States Code (failure to register the Communist Party, USA, with the Attorney General under the provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950). Bond of \$5,000 was posted in this case on March 16, 1962, and no trial date has been set. This trial will be held in the District of Columbia. (61-8077-1533)

** See Appendix II.

Appearance Before Congressional Committee

Hall appeared before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, 86th Congress, 2nd Session, on February 2 and 3, 1960, in response to a subpoena. He repeatedly invoked the Fifth Amendment when asked questions involving his activities in connection with the CPUSA. (61-8077-803, 816; Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, 86th Congress, 2nd Session, Communist Leadership, "Tough Guy" Takes Charge, testimony by and about Lenin School Attendance, Gus Hall, February 2, 3, 1960)

Hall left the United States in August, 1931, ostensibly to visit relatives and friends of his parents living in England, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Finland. He sailed on the SS Majestic bound for Southampton, England. In London, he boarded a Russian ship which transported him to Leningrad. From there, he went to Moscow where, according to a member of a group he traveled with, he enrolled in the Lenin School.** Hall remained in the school until approximately November, 1932, studying Leninism, labor history, and civil warfare. He returned to the United States in 1933. (61-8077-619, serial aft. 816)

Marriage and Children

Hall was married to [redacted] who is of Hungarian descent, at Erie, Pennsylvania, [redacted] has been associated with Communist Party activities for many years. [redacted]

[redacted]

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**See Appendix II for [redacted]

Both are described as likeable and attractive. In September, 1960, [redacted]

[redacted] (61-8077-832, 904, 1484; 100-397543; 100-71217)

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Address and Living Conditions

The Halls [redacted] have resided at 230 Van Cortlandt Park Avenue, Yonkers, New York, since July, 1960, when they moved from Cleveland, Ohio. They live in a \$22,000 house in an older residential neighborhood. Hall drives a fawn colored, four-door, 1962 Oldsmobile. His salary from the CPUSA for the year 1961 was \$4,860. (61-8077-1165, 1517, 1438; 100-3-104-34-23)

Personality and Appearance

Physically, Hall is five feet, eleven inches tall; has a fair complexion, and brown hair; weighs 215 pounds; uses reading glasses; and has a one-inch scar under his right jaw. He formerly wore a mustache. His eyes and his posture attract attention--eyes, wide, blue-gray, and staring; posture, leaning forward from the shoulders, and "lumbering." He seldom wears a hat or a necktie. His manner of speaking is coarse and rather boisterous with a high-pitched voice. He has a habit of sipping coffee as he talks--^{OK} elbows on the table, and cup held at lip level. His hobbies are hunting, ^{OK} fishing, and golfing. He is able to speak and read the Finnish language. (61-8077-19 p. 10, 704, 289, 307, 1520)

Hall has been characterized as militant, ruthless, and a trouble-maker. Victor Riesel, the newspaper columnist, has labeled Hall "Gruesome Gus" and calls him "the coolest, toughest, most skilled of the hatchetmen left in high Party circles." He is portrayed by his supporters as the driving force needed to bring new life into the Party. His detractors charge that he is opportunistic and power mad.

In addition, Hall may be described as a fanatical practitioner of Karl Marx' tenet that "the end justifies the means"; a coldly calculating communist conniver who changes tactics as easily as he changed his name many years ago. He believes in sacrifice and Party discipline and obviously feels that his own years of sacrifice and discipline have earned him the top role as the Party's undisputed leader. (61-8077-127; Cinal 11/18/59; Analysis of 17th National Convention, by J. Edgar Hoover)

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN
NATIONAL CHAIRMAN



ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

Birth and Family Background

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, white, was born on August 7, 1890, at Concord, New Hampshire, the first child of Thomas and Annie F. Gurley (born in Ireland in 1858) Flynn. Her father, born in 1854, in New Brunswick, Canada, attended Dartmouth College from September, 1885, to 1888. In the Fall of 1889, he transferred to the Thayer School of Engineering at Dartmouth, but did not receive a diploma. He worked as a civil engineer and, in 1918, ran on the Socialist ticket for New York State Assemblyman. Elizabeth was baptized in the Catholic Church but the family did not attend church. (100-1287-231, 259; Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, I Speak My Own Piece, pp. 20, 21, 29, 30
Flynn had two sisters, (Anna) Katherine Flynn, born November 16,

1892, in Concord, New Hampshire, and Sabina Flynn, born November 23, 1897, in Manchester, New Hampshire. Her brother Thomas Gurley Flynn was born in Concord, New Hampshire, on January 11, 1894. All are now deceased.

(100-1287-231 p. 8; 100-415410)

Katherine Flynn was a graduate of Hunter College, New York, and did graduate work at the College of the City of New York and Columbia University from 1923 to 1925. She reportedly was a member of the Communist Party, USA, (CPUSA), from 1940 to 1951 and participated in various Party functions after that, although not on an active basis. In November, 1958, she suffered a stroke which resulted in partial paralysis of her vocal cords and her right side. She died on February 24, 1962, in New York City.

(100-415410; 100-1287-441, 536)

* See Appendix I for Citation.

Education

Flynn attended Morris High School, Bronx, New York, from February, 1904, until March 13, 1907, when, after numerous dismissals, she was finally expelled. (100-1287-231)

Activities Prior to Joining Communist Party, USA

Flynn made her first public speech in 1906 at the Harlem Socialist Club in New York City on the subject "Women Under Socialism." She was active in the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW)* from 1906 to approximately 1916, and was a delegate to the IWW Convention in Chicago in 1907. In 1909, Flynn was on a fund-raising tour of the Northwest for a Spokane, Washington, "Free Speech" fight and was arrested in Missoula, Montana, in another "Free Speech" fight involving the IWW. She was arrested three times in Philadelphia in 1911 at strike meetings of the Baldwin Locomotive Works. She participated in textile strikes in Lawrence, Massachusetts, in 1912, and Paterson, New Jersey, in 1913, where she again was arrested. In 1915, she made her first tour of California for the IWW. (100-1287-231)

She was active in the Mesabi Range strike in Minnesota and was involved in the Everett IWW case at Spokane, Washington, in 1916. Flynn was arrested in Duluth, Minnesota, in 1917, charged with vagrancy under a law which was said to have been directed against the IWW and pacifist speakers. This case was dismissed. She was indicted in a Chicago IWW case in 1917. (100-1287-231)

* See Appendix I for Citation.

In 1918, Flynn helped organize the Workers' Defense Union, a group set up to secure amnesty for "political prisoners" (Socialists, "Wobblies" - IWW members), radicals, and religious opponents of war) who were either in prison or out on appeal. One of the major undertakings of the Workers' Defense Union was its defense of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, anarchists who were arrested in 1920 on a charge of murder and were executed in 1927. During the 1920s and early 1930s, Flynn was Chairman of the International Labor Defense.* (100-1287-231; Flynn, op. cit. p. 233)

Communist Party Activities

Flynn has publicly stated that she was a convinced communist by 1926 and would have become actively identified with the CPUSA at that time had she not become incapacitated. She did join the Party in 1936 in New York, sponsored by William Z. Foster and Ella Reeve Bloor, then national figures in the CPUSA. (100-1287-231, 596)

She acted as a communist spokesman for the first time in 1937 at a meeting sponsored by the New York State Communist Party for the Abraham Lincoln Battalion of the International Brigades,* then fighting in Spain on behalf of the Spanish Republican Army. In 1938, she was Chairman of the New York State Women's Commission of the Party. During that year, she was also elected Assistant Secretary of the CPUSA and a member of the Central Committee of the CPUSA. In 1940, she was elected a member of the National Committee and nominated

* See Appendix I for Citation.

as a candidate for the office of U. S. Representative-at-large on the Communist Party ticket, but her petition was invalidated by the court. In 1941, she was issued a certificate of nomination as a Communist Party candidate for Comptroller of the City of New York. She received 38,799 signatures on her nominating petition but declined to run. At this time, she was National Executive Secretary of the Free Earl Browder Committee, an organization designed to secure freedom from Browder, then General Secretary of the CPUSA, who was imprisoned for a passport violation, (100-1287-231; Monograph, The Communist Party, USA, versus Earl Russel Browder and Browderism, In 1942, Flynn again ran as candidate for the office of U. S. p. 16)

Representative-at-large on the Party ticket but was not elected. She was elected Vice President of the Communist Political Association (CPA), a member of its National Board, and its National Committee in May, 1944. When the CPUSA was reconstituted in July, 1945, Flynn was elected to the National Committee and the National Board. In December of that year, she was the American delegate to the 18th Convention of the Communist Party of Great Britain. (100-1287-231)

In 1946, Flynn was Chairman of the National Women's Commission of the CPUSA; and was dropped from the National Board in 1947. She was re-elected to the National Committee in 1948 and selected as Chairman of the Communist Committee for the Defense of the Twelve. This organization was created to guarantee the success of the defense campaign waged by the Party for the twelve communist leaders indicted in July, 1948, for violation

of the Smith Act. Its objective was to see that all necessary funds to free the "comrades" would be raised and that the issues of their struggle would be brought to the people. (100-1287-231)

In June, 1950, Flynn attended congresses of the British and French Communist Parties and was re-elected to the National Committee of the Party in December, 1950. In June, 1951, she was indicted under the conspiracy section of the Smith Act of 1940, ** convicted, and imprisoned from January 11, 1955, to May 25, 1957. During 1952, while out on bail, she acted as Secretary of the Self-Defense Committee of the Seventeen Smith Act Victims, a group composed of Communist Party leaders arrested on June 30, 1951, and as Chairman of the Women's Commission of the Party. In 1954, she ran for Congress in the 24th Congressional District, Bronx, New York, on the People's Rights Party* ticket and polled only 1394 votes out of a total of 119,673 in the November election.

(100-1287-275; 281, 291, 296, 297, 335 Cinal 1/7/52)

After her release from prison in 1957, Flynn became a member of the National Executive Committee and the National Committee of the Party. In the Fall of 1957, she was a candidate from the 24th Senatorial District in Manhattan for a seat on the New York City Council on the People's Rights Party* ticket. Out of a total of 70,168 votes cast, she received 710. In 1958, Flynn served as Editor in Chief of The Worker,* an east coast communist newspaper, and as National Field Organizer of the CPUSA. During 1959, she taught classes at the Faculty of Social Science* in New York City, was active in the amnesty campaign

*See Appendix I for Citation.

**See Appendix II.

for communists convicted under the Smith Act, and was elected Vice Chairman of the Party at its 17th National Convention in December, 1959.

(100-1287-335, 345, 360, 377, 414, 533, 534)

In April, 1960, Flynn was a speaker at a conference in Copenhagen, Denmark, sponsored by the International Democratic Women's Federation.*

In June, she was a delegate from the CPUSA to a Communist Party conference held in Bucharest, Rumania. While abroad, she visited other communist-bloc countries including Hungary and East Germany and was present at the observance of the 43rd anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution in Moscow in November, 1960.

Following her return to the United States in December, 1960, Flynn embarked on a nationwide propaganda tour extolling communism and describing her trip to the Soviet Union and the satellite countries. (100-1287-596, 625, 649, 686, 695, 688, 697;

The Worker, January 22, 1961, p. MW 3)

In March, 1961, Flynn was elected National Chairman of the CPUSA.

She continued to tour the United States, continually praising the socialist system as opposed to capitalism, blaming the Hungarian uprising of 1956 on [redacted]

[redacted] and stating that the socialist movement had to "gird" its "loins" for future struggles. In September, 1961, Flynn went to Moscow to represent the CPUSA at the funeral of William Z. Foster, Chairman Emeritus of the CPUSA, who died in Moscow on September 1, 1961. While there, she attended the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union held in Moscow in October, 1961, as a fraternal delegate from the CPUSA. Flynn returned to the United States in November, 1961. (100-1287-661, 721, 744, 819)

* See Appendix I for Citation.

After her return, Flynn became one of three top functionaries of the CPUSA (others were Gus Hall and Benjamin Davis) who were empowered to make decisions on behalf of the Party and its subdivisions. All city, county, and state organizations were reportedly dissolved. This was done so that the CPUSA would have a minimum of casualties in connection with any prosecutive action that might be contemplated by the U.S. Government under the Internal Security Act of 1950.** (100-1287-834) The Worker, 4/3/62, p. 1)

In April, 1962, Flynn was made Chairman of the newly formed Gus Hall-Benjamin Davis Defense Committee, which was organized "to fight for the freedom of Gus Hall and Benjamin J. Davis and the right of the Communist Party to participate in American political life." Its aim was to raise a \$100,000 "fighting fund." (100-1287-906, The Worker, 4/3/62, p. 1)

Flynn has long been a voluminous contributor to the communist press. She has contributed columns to The Worker, written articles in Political Affairs,* and has had articles published in Soviet and satellite publications. In 1955, I Speak My Own Piece, her autobiography for the years 1890 to 1927, was published. In March, 1963, her latest book, The Alderson Story, dealing with her experiences at Alderson Prison in West Virginia, appeared. (100-1287-488, 927 The Worker, 2/26/63, p. 5)

As of March, 1962, Flynn was receiving \$97 per month from Social Security, \$100 per month from the welfare fund of the CPUSA, plus a very small additional amount from the Party, "never exceeding" \$20 per week, for

* See Appendix I for Citation.

** See Appendix II.

expenses. Associates in the Party have described her as a capable writer and speaker, but a "lightweight" when it comes to knowledge of Marxism-Leninism.

Flynn is known to have privately made anti-Semitic statements. (100-1287-849, 248, unrecorded serial next to 283; 100-1287-427, 429, 431, 443, 459, 491, 497, 501- [redacted] remarks to her sister, Katherine)

Foreign Travel

In December, 1945, Flynn was a delegate from the CPUSA to the 18th Convention of the Communist Party of Great Britain. She attended congresses of the British and French Communist Parties in June, 1950.

Flynn was issued Passport Number 2016926 on March 10, 1960, for proposed three-months travel to England, France, Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union, and Denmark, for the purpose of "rest and writing." She left the United States on April 18, 1960, and on April 21, spoke at the first session of the International Women's Conference in Copenhagen, Denmark, sponsored by the International Democratic Women's Federation. In June, 1960, she attended the Third Congress of the Rumanian Workers' Party in Bucharest as a representative of the CPUSA, subsequently visiting other satellite countries. In November, 1960, she was a delegate from the CPUSA to the celebration of the 43rd anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution held in Moscow. Flynn returned to the United States on December 7, 1960. (100-1287-231, 596, 565, 584, 583, unrecorded serial next to 595, 608, 613; 100-3-81-9345, 9393)

Flynn left for the Soviet Union on September 3, 1961, as an official representative of the CPUSA to the funeral of William Z. Foster, Chairman Emeritus of the CPUSA, who died in Moscow on September 1, 1961. She

remained in Russia to represent the CPUSA at the 22nd Congress of the Soviet Union held in October. Flynn returned to America on November 9, 1961. (100-1287-744)

On January 22, 1962, Flynn's passport was revoked by the Department of State under the "passport sanction" of the Internal Security Act of 1950 which did not become effective until October 20, 1961, because of prolonged litigation. This sanction prohibits a Communist Party member from applying for, using, or attempting to use a United States passport. The revocation was upheld by the Director of the Passport Office and the Board of Passport Appeals. On November 6, 1962, Flynn filed a complaint for Injunctive and Declaratory Relief from the revocation of her passport. (100-1287-866, 869, last section of file)
Smith Act of 1940

Flynn was indicted on June 20, 1951, along with 20 other Party leaders, for violation of the conspiracy provision of the Smith Act of 1940. During the trial, she was cited for contempt of court and sentenced to two concurrent thirty-day prison sentences for contempt of court. She completed her testimony on December 3, 1952, was imprisoned on the contempt charges, and released on December 31, 1952. Flynn was convicted and sentenced to three years' imprisonment and fined \$6,000 on February 3, 1953. (100-3-74-7082; 100-1287-287x, 281)

On October 14, 1954, the U. S. Court of Appeals unanimously confirmed the conviction of Flynn and a writ of certiorari was denied by the Supreme Court on January 10, 1955. Flynn was incarcerated in the Federal Reformatory for Women, Alderson, West Virginia, from January 11, 1955, to May 25, 1957, when she was released after signing a pauper's oath. Flynn was

eligible for release on April 25, 1957, but served an additional 30 days for nonpayment of committed fine in the amount of \$6,000. She is paying \$10 a month on this fine. (100-1287-291, 296, 335, 906; 100-3-74-1643, 3251)

Internal Security Act of 1950

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn has not been indicted under this Act.

Health and Physical Condition

Flynn is five feet, eight inches tall; has grey hair and blue eyes; wears glasses; weighs about 235 pounds; and has considerable difficulty in walking due to her weight. She has had frequent illnesses because of overweight and stomach trouble attributed to her excessive drinking. (100-1287-285, 579, 232, 507, 447, 231)

Address

Flynn resides at room 320, Chelsea Hotel, 222 West 23rd Street, New York 11, New York. She had previously lived at 224 E. 12th Street, New York City, with her sister, Katherine Flynn, for 20 years. For many years, she has vacationed at the residence of Mathilde (Tillie) Pfleger Haslauer in Hampton Bays, Long Island, New York. Mrs. Haslauer is reportedly an old-time Communist Party member who operates a boarding house in Hampton Bays, which is used as a resort by many Party members and "progressively inclined" people. (100-415432-20; 100-1287-443, 410, 413, 927)

Marriage and Children

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn was married to John Archibald Jones on January 7, 1903, at Two Harbors, Minnesota. She was divorced by him on

July 19, 1920, on grounds of desertion. Her son, John Frederick Jones, was born May 19, 1910, New York City and died there on March 29, 1940. He always used the name of Fred Flynn, never going under his real name. (100-1287-231)

Elizabeth Flynn lived openly as the common-law wife of an Italian anarchist, Carlo Tresca, from 1912 to 1925. Tresca came to the United States in 1904 as a political refugee having been sentenced to a prison term for creating political agitation in Italy. He was an IWW organizer in the textile strike in Lawrence, Massachusetts, in 1912. He was a prominent member of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, a group organized by friends of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, anarchists, who were convicted of murder in 1921 and executed in 1927. Tresca had the questionable reputation of being the only perpetual suspect in the files of the New York Police Department in connection with bombing incidents. Tresca was the editor of L. Martello, a rabid anarchist Italian language newspaper, and a member of the American Committee to Defend Leon Trotsky in 1937 and 1938. When Tresca was shot and killed in January, 1943, his case was widely publicized; his murderer has never been found.

(65-1335-418; Mongraph, Communist Propaganda in the United States, Part VIII, p. 17)

BENJAMIN JEFFERSON DAVIS, JR.
NATIONAL SECRETARY



BENJAMIN JEFFERSON DAVIS, JR.

Birth and Family Background

Benjamin Jefferson Davis, Jr., Negro, was born in Dawson, Georgia, on September 8, 1903, one of seven children all but two of whom died in infancy. His father, Benjamin J. Davis, the son of slaves, was the editor and publisher of a weekly Negro newspaper, and became a Republican National Committeeman in Atlanta, Georgia. He made considerable sacrifices to send Davis through school and was disappointed when his son became a communist. Both parents are deceased. (100-149163-1, 445,993; 61-7582-1495)

Education

Davis attended Morehouse College in Atlanta, Georgia, from 1921 to 1922. He received a B. A. degree from Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts, in 1925, with majors in history and philosophy, and an LL. B. degree from Harvard University Law School in 1929. He was admitted to practice before the Georgia State Bar in 1932. (100-149163-1, 13, 5; 61-7582-1495)

Employment

Shortly after he was admitted to the Georgia Bar, Davis became associated with the legal staff of the International Labor Defense* as chief defense

*See Appendix I for Citation.

attorney for Angelo Herndon, a young Negro communist leader who had been charged under a Georgia statute with attempting to incite insurrection. Davis carried the case to the Georgia Supreme Court, which confirmed the conviction of Herndon, and finally to the United States Supreme Court, where the lower court was reversed. Davis also received widespread notoriety as an associate counsel in the Scottsboro case, which involved the assault by nine Negro boys on two white girls. (Hoover, Masters of Deceit, p. 252; 61-7582-1495; 100-149163-1, 60)

Communist Party Activities

Davis' close association with communists in the Angelo Herndon case caused him, by his own admission, to join the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) in 1933. In a pamphlet entitled The Negro People and the Communist Party, written by Davis in 1943, he referred to his activities in the Herndon case by stating:

"In the course of the trial I was subjected as a Negro lawyer to as many insults and violation of my citizenship rights as my client.... The judge continually intimated that I, too, was a Communist, when actually I wasn't....

"So when the judge treated me as a Communist because I sought to uphold these traditions, it became clear to me that the Communist Party was the political party of these traditions in modern times.... So I joined the Communist Party--determined to secure the full benefits of the membership which the judge had mistakenly attributed to me in his red-baiting tirades."

(61-7582-1495; 100-149163-60 100; 61-7559-2-4639 pp. 3, 4)

Davis gave up his law practice in 1934 and became the editor of the Negro Liberator, a militant Negro newspaper. In 1937, Davis joined the staff of the Daily Worker*, becoming a member of its Editorial Board in 1938. He subsequently became Secretary-Treasurer, Vice President, and President of the Freedom of the Press Publishing Company, which published the Daily Worker and The Worker. * (100-149163-100, 1, 993, serial before 86)

In 1940, Davis was elected a member of the National Board of the CPUSA. He became active among Negroes in the Harlem, New York, area and in 1942 was made Section Organizer of the Harlem Division of the CPUSA. In the Fall of 1943, he was elected New York City Councilman on the Communist Party ticket and served two terms, one for two years and one for four years. His campaign program stressed ending force and violence against Negroes, ending police brutality, ending the "Jim Crow" system, outlawing anti-Semitism and other racial and religious discrimination, and establishing Socialism in the United States (100-149163-serial before 86, 100, 307, 993)

Davis attended a convention of the Communist Party of Mexico in May, 1944, as a fraternal delegate from the CPUSA. During the same year, he was elected for the first time as a member of the National Committee of the

*See Appendix I for Citation.

Communist Political Association (CPA) and was also made a member of the National Board and a Vice-President of the CPA. For a few months in 1946, he was Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the reconstituted CPUSA. (100-149163-25,100)

In January, 1950, Benjamin J. Davis was a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA and Chairman of the Negro Commission of the Party. At the time of his incarceration in July, 1951, for violation of the Smith Act of 1940, ** he was a member of the National Committee of the Party, Chairman of the Harlem Communist Party, and President of Freedom of the Press Publishing Company. (100-149163-190)

While serving his prison term (1951 to 1955), Davis prepared a manuscript attacking capitalism and praising communism. His principal hypothesis is that the true path of Negro liberation must be approached through the "class struggle" and that communism is the only solution. The manuscript purports to be the story of Davis' life and deals with such matters as his reaction to prison life, his experiences as a New York City Councilman, alleged police ^{OK} brutality, postwar civil rights, the Scottsboro and Herndon cases, and his trip to Mexico. It has never been published. (100-149163-190)

Davis has been a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA since his release from prison in 1955, and has been active in Negro and other

**See Appendix II.

major Party operations. In 1957, he was made Chairman of the New York District Communist Party, a member of the National Executive Committee, and elected National Secretary of Negro Affairs. In December, 1959, he was elected National Secretary of the CPUSA and has continued to hold that position. In the early part of 1960, Davis discontinued his activity as Chairman of the New York District Communist Party. He was elected a member of the National Board of the CPUSA when it was established in March, 1961. Davis receives a gross weekly salary of \$90 from the national office of the CPUSA. (100-149163-1003; Monographs, CPUSA, Summary Activities, Volumes from Jan., 1955 to June, 1962)

During 1962, Davis spoke at various communist functions throughout the country and appeared on the campuses of Upsala College, East Orange, New Jersey, on April 9, 1962; Harvard Law School Forum, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, on April 16, 1962; and the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota, on May 2, 1962. During these speeches, he denounced the Internal Security Act of 1950** and stated that the CPUSA would never register with the Attorney General. While at the University of Minnesota, Davis, in an interview, stated that the long-range aim of the CPUSA was to "help the American people in the most painless way to arrive at a transformation of capitalism into socialism which will fundamentally put our country on the

**See Appendix II.

road to progress and peace."

(100-149163-973, 982, 989, 984, 1003)

Smith Act of 1940

On July 20, 1948, Davis was indicted for conspiring to violate the Smith Act of 1940 and was also indicted under the membership provision of this Act. While testifying under cross-examination at his trial, he admitted that a number of false statements appear over his name on public records. They include his petition for admission to the bar in Georgia, his voting registration in New York, and his application for a New York driver's license.

Davis was convicted on the conspiracy indictment on October 14, 1949, and sentenced to five years in jail and a \$10,000 fine. The following months, he was expelled from the New York City Council and also lost his voting registration. Davis' conviction was upheld by the United States Court of Appeals in August, 1950. He began serving his prison sentence on July 2, 1951, and was conditionally released from the United States Penitentiary at Terre Haute, Indiana, on March 1, 1955. Immediately after his release, he began serving a contempt sentence at the Allegheny County Jail, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, which resulted from his testimony as a defense witness in the Pittsburgh Smith Act case. Davis was released on April 15, 1955.

Davis has never been tried on the membership provision of the Smith Act and is free on bond of \$5,000 which was posted in July, 1948. No trial date has been set. (100-149163-100, 109, 196, 997)

Internal Security Act of 1950

On March 15, 1962, Davis was indicted for violation of Sections 786 and 794, Title 50, U. S. Code (failure to register the CPUSA with the Attorney General under the provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950). Bond of \$5,000 was posted in this case and no trial date has been set. This trial will be held in the District of Columbia. (100-149163-997)

Appearance Before Congressional Committees

Davis testified before the Subcommittee on Legislation of the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, on February 20, 1948, as a representative of the CPUSA. He presented a prepared statement opposing legislation to curb or control the Communist Party, USA. (61-7582-1505 encl. pp. 445-455)

On February 3, 1960, Davis testified before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee investigating communist activities in the United States. Davis refused to answer questions, invoking the First and Fifth Amendments. (Communist Leadership, "Tough Guy" takes Charge, Hearings, Senate Internal Security Subcommittee 86th Congress, 2nd Session, February 2 and 3, 1960, pp. 67-69)

Davis also testified on February 3, 1960, before the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives. He refused to answer any questions respecting his activities as a communist by first vilifying the committee and then invoking the Fifth Amendment against self-incrimination. (Communist Training Operations, Part 2, Hearings HUAC, 86th Congress, 2nd Session, Feb. 3, 1960, pp. 1391-1394)

Physical Description and Health

Davis is of heavy build. He is six feet, two inches tall and weighs approximately 235 pounds. His hair is black and thinning. Over the years, Davis has suffered from bad health. In 1952, he was operated on for hemorrhoids; in 1955, for a slight cataract condition; in 1956, he suffered from polyps and a badly sprained back which required that he wear a brace and walk slowly. In 1959, he underwent X-ray treatment for back pains which would have stemmed from his back injury or from a kidney ailment. In May, 1960, he had a wart removed from his eyebrow. No malignancy was detected. (100-149163-3; 298; 116; 228 p. 8, 230, 233; 533, 654)

Address

Davis has resided with his family at Apartment 3E, 710 Riverside Drive, New York City, since October, 1956. (100-149163-283, 1032)

Marriage and Children

Benjamin Davis was married to [redacted] a white native-born American, [redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] became active in CPUSA affairs as early as 1941. She was a member of the Communist Political Association in 1944; registered with the American Labor Party* in 1949 and 1950; was employed at Communist Party headquarters in 1951; worked as Secretary to the head of the Civil Rights Congress* from 1953 to 1955; reportedly attended the first session of the 16th National Convention of the CPUSA in February, 1957; and in the Spring of 1958, was proposed as Organizational Secretary and Treasurer of the New York State Communist Party. b6 b7C

Since 1958, [redacted] has indicated that she has no interest in Communist Party activities although she is still apparently sympathetic toward the Communist Party cause. The Davises have had frequent arguments because of her attitude toward the Party, their precarious financial situation, and their inability to agree on raising their daughter. During 1960 and 1961, [redacted] who already had a Bachelor of Science degree in education, attended Hunter College, New York City, taking courses which would enable her to switch from secondary to elementary teaching. In the Fall of 1961, she became a full-time kindergarten teacher at the Moshulu-Montefiore Community Center, Bronx, New York, which is supported by the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies. She obtained this employment under her maiden name. (100-383911)

*See Appendix I for Citation.

Personality and Influence in Party

Benjamin Davis is sloppy in his personal habits and speech. His language is often profane. In spite of his education, he is prone to use "ain't" and double negatives. His morals are dubious. By a former girl friend, he reportedly fathered an illegitimate child in 1947. (100-149163-102, p. 9, 383, 228, p. 5)

Davis is said to have several idiosyncrasies. He avoids traveling by air, and at one time stopped wearing a watch because he feared the effects of radiation from the radium dial. (100-149163-615, 467)

Davis has been described as a Party "hack" and a "windbag" who "shoots his mouth off." He apparently is not well liked in the Party because of his egotistical manner and callous disregard for people. Gus Hall regards Davis as an opportunist, undisciplined, and demoralized. There is an indication that the Party does not completely trust Davis, (100-149163-445, p. 17, 557, 102, p. 9, 653, p. C; 100-3-69-57537; 100-3284-675)

Davis, in turn, has been critical of a number of top Party officials, suspecting that some of them have undercut him. He harbors resentment toward those he feels have impeded his progress in the Party. (100-149163-501, 445, p. 17)

When Davis was a New York City councilman, he enjoyed wide contacts and prestige both in Harlem and nationally. It is reported that on at least one occasion several years ago, he was considering leaving the Communist

Party for the purpose of re-entering politics in Harlem. (100-3-1126, p. 80; 100-149163-102, p. 9, 661)

ROBERT GEORGE THOMPSON
NATIONAL EXECUTIVE SECRETARY



ROBERT GEORGE THOMPSON

Birth and Family Background

Robert George Thompson, white, was born June 21, 1915, at Fruitdale, Oregon. His father, Harold Condon Thompson, was born in Oregon and his mother, Ernestine or Christine Mell, was born either in the State of Washington or in Oregon. Thompson's grandfather settled in The Dalles, Oregon, area prior to 1900, served as County Clerk for several terms, and the Thompson family was well respected in that community. Robert Thompson had two brothers and one sister. One brother died of influenza at the age of six and his sister died of pneumonia when she was 31. Thompson's father was a boilermaker and sheet metal worker. He long was interested in socialism and joined the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), in 1934, remaining a member until his death in 1943.

(100-52444-209)

Thompson's mother is presently confined to a rest home in Tacoma,

Washington. [redacted] also lives in Tacoma, is very anti-communist, and has indicated he wishes to have nothing to do with Robert Thompson. (100-52444-1553, 1557)

Education

Thompson attended grammar school and one term of high school in Portland, Oregon, leaving school in 1929 to work in lumber mills and logging camps in Oregon. (100-52444-209)

Communist Party Activities

Thompson and his family moved to Oakland, California, in 1933 where Thompson worked for the Continental Can Company, the Santa Fe Railroad in

Richmond, and as laborer and machine operator in a number of other plants in that vicinity.

He joined the CPUSA in the Summer of 1933 because he had come to the conclusion that strikes which he had observed proved that workers needed organization to improve their conditions and the CPUSA was the instrument which could achieve this. He indicated that during 1933 when there was an important cotton strike in the San Joaquin Valley, California, the Communist Party and the Trade-Union Unity League* mustered support for the strikers. He then began to read the Western Worker, *the Daily Worker,* and other Marxist literature which convinced him that the struggles of the workers were not isolated struggles against employers but part of a broad struggle against exploitation and the capitalist system. Accordingly, he joined the Party. (100-52444-65)

Shortly thereafter he joined the Young Communist League (YCL)* becoming Section Organizer of the YCL in Oakland in 1934 and a member of the California State Committee of the YCL in 1935. In 1935, he went to Moscow as a visitor to the Congress of the Young Communist International held in September of that year and remained in Russia until November, 1936. While there, he worked at the Kaganovich Ball Bearing Plant in Moscow as a maintenance machinist. From Russia, he went to Spain where he served in the International Brigade* of the Spanish Republican Army in 1937.

* See Appendix I for Citation.

In May, 1938, he went to France using a Spanish passport issued to Roberto Ponce Tones, served two months in jail in Paris for being there without a visa, and returned to the United States.

Thompson became Ohio State Secretary of the YCL in 1938, Vice President and a member of the National Committee of the YCL in 1939. In 1941, he became active in the YCL in New York. After his discharge from the U. S. Army (November 28, 1941, to August 23, 1943), he was elected National Secretary of the YCL and wrote a column for the Daily Worker. When the YCL was dissolved in October, 1943, he was elected a member and Co-Chairman of the National Committee of the American Youth for Democracy, * successor to the YCL. (100-52444-1409 125, 209)

In 1945, Thompson took an active part in the dissolution of the Communist Political Association. He was a member of the Nominating and Presiding Committee, the chief committee of the July, 1945, convention which reconstituted the CPUSA. He was the communist candidate for State Comptroller of New York in the November, 1946, elections. By 1947, he had become a member of the National Secretariat, the National Board, and the National Committee of the CPUSA, and was State Chairman and member of the State Committee, State Board, and State Secretariat of the New York State Communist Party. (100-52444-1409)

After Thompson's Smith Act conviction (appeal procedures lasted from October 21, 1949, to July 2, 1951), he was free on bond. At the time of his disappearance in July, 1951, Thompson was a member of the National Board of

*See Appendix I for Citation.

the Party, member of the National Committee, Chairman of the New York State Communist Party, and a member of the National Veterans Committee. (100-52444-1409, 125)

Thompson was located on August 27, 1953, and was incarcerated until June 20, 1957, when he was released on bail pending a review by the U. S. Supreme Court of contempt citations levied against him for his failure to surrender in 1951. Between June, 1957, and May, 1959, Thompson was National Executive Secretary of the Party and a member of the National Committee and the National Executive Committee. He also functioned as National Organizational Secretary part of this time. (100-52444, 1228, 1249, 1305, 1366, 1452, 1287)

Thompson was returned to jail in May, 1959, and on September 14, 1960, was released and placed on probation until January, 1962. He openly violated one of the terms of his release (no contact with Party members) by visiting Party headquarters, attending communist functions, and having an affair with a Party member. An article of his entitled "The Struggle for Peaceful Coexistence and for Party Mass Ties," appeared in the March, 1961, issue of Political Affairs,* communist theoretical organ. (100-52444-1493, 1490, 1483, 1497)

In May, 1962, Thompson was elected National Executive Secretary of the Party, a member of the National Committee, and member of a committee on organization. During that month, he participated in a debate at New York University on the subject, "The Ultimate Road to Peace," and spoke at a fraternity house of Michigan State University. During the

*See Appendix I for Citation.

Summer and early Fall of 1962, he took an extended organizational tour for the Party to the west coast. In October, 1962, he was elected District Organizer of the New York District Communist Party. (100-52444-1531, 1540)

Foreign Travel

In August, 1935, Thompson obtained a passport and sailed for France on the SS Aquitania. He went to Moscow as a visitor to the Congress of the Young Communist International held in September, 1935, and remained in Russia until November, 1936. In January, 1937, he went to Spain where he joined the International Brigades of the Spanish Republican Army. In January, 1938, he returned to the United States and in May, 1938, again went to France, using a Spanish passport issued to Roberto Ponce Tomas. While there, he was arrested for not having a visa, convicted, and sentenced to a two-month term in a Paris prison. He then returned to the United States. In July, 1941, he attended a conference of young communists in Mexico City, and in 1946, attended a conference of the Labor Progressive Party (Communist Party) of Canada. (100-5244-64, 125, 209)

Smith Act of 1940²⁰

Thompson was indicted on July 20, 1948, for violation of Sections 10, 11, and 13, Title 18, U.S. Code (conspiracy and membership clauses of the Smith Act), tried and convicted on the conspiracy charge, and sentenced on October 21, 1949, to three years' imprisonment and fined \$10,000. He was released on bail on November 3, 1949, and a bench warrant was issued for his arrest by the Southern District Court of New York on July 2, 1951, when he failed to appear to serve sentence. *jen*

fbo ²⁰ See Appendix II.

Thompson was located at Twain Harte, California, on August 27, 1953. He was found guilty of contempt of court on September 16, 1953, and sentenced to four years. He was released on bail on June 20, 1957, from the U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, pending a review by the U. S. Supreme Court of the contempt convictions of Gilbert Green and Henry Winston, who were indicted with Thompson in July, 1948, and who also failed to appear for confinement in July, 1951.

On May 20, 1959, Thompson appeared in the U. S. District Court, Southern District of New York, and was remanded to custody of the U. S. Marshal to serve the remainder of a 17-month sentence for contempt of court. On September 14, 1960, he was conditionally released from the U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, his probation extending until January, 1962. His indictment on the membership provision of the Smith Act still remains outstanding. (100-52444-64, 1524, 1488, 1458, 1539; 100-412902-159)

Military Service

Thompson served in the U. S. Army, Company C, 127th Infantry, from November 28, 1941, until August 23, 1943. He became a Staff Sergeant and served in the Buna area in New Guinea. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for leading a patrol across the Konombi River under enemy fire. Thompson was later hospitalized with malaria and tuberculosis and discharged from the Army because of illness. (100-52444-209, 355)

Health

A. Army-Incurred Disability

Thompson was wounded in the left knee during World War II and, as a result, walks with a short hop. He was also hospitalized with malaria and tuberculosis. As a result, he received a monthly check of \$138 from the Government for 100% disability incurred while in the U.S. Army. In July, 1952, however, he had his Veterans Administration benefits suspended when he became a fugitive following his conviction under the Smith Act.

Immediately following his arrest in August, 1953, Thompson applied for reinstatement of his disability payments. The Veterans Administration held that he was not entitled to benefits since his conduct subsequent to the commencement of the Korean War rendered assistance to an enemy of the United States. Following rejection of his appeal in June, 1960, by the District of Columbia District Court, Thompson took a direct appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court. The Supreme Court agreed with the Government's contention that this type of action cannot be taken directly to the Supreme Court. In its ruling, the Supreme Court pointed out that Thompson must first take his appeal to the District of Columbia's Court of Appeals. Thompson then appealed to the District of Columbia Court of Appeals and on July 12, 1962, the Court of Appeals remanded the case to the District Court with instructions to the District Court to remand to the Administrator of the Veterans Administration for a determination as to whether Thompson's speeches and writings did, in fact, render assistance to an enemy as defined in the Veterans Administration Forfeiture Statute. On April 18, 1963, the Board of Veterans Appeals again upheld the Forfeiture Order and the Administrator of the Veterans Administration approved this decision. Thompson's attorney has indicated a further appeal will be taken.

(100-52444-133, 1472, 1475, 1476)

B. Prison-Incurred Accident

On October 23, 1953, Thompson was assaulted with a metal pipe by one [redacted] while Thompson was standing in line for lunch with other inmates at the Federal House of Detention in New York City. Thompson was rushed to St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City, where examination revealed a possibly fractured skull and cuts on the right forehead and the back of the skull. A three-hour operation was performed on Thompson that evening which indicated the injuries actually sustained by him included skull fracture, brain concussion, fracture of the maxillary bone beneath his nose which resulted in loosening several of his teeth, fracture of the left thumb, and scalp lacerations. On November 19, 1953, he was transferred from the prison hospital to "Tombs" prison in New York City. (100-52444-1095, 1097, 1115) b6 b7C

Since that time, Thompson has had occasional trouble with his head and has periodic checkups. He reportedly indulges in excessive drinking. (100-52444-1459, 1412, 1483, 1457; FBI Ident. Record) Thompson is five feet, eleven inches tall; has brown hair and eyes; and is of medium build. He has an inverted V-shaped scar over his right eye and a mole inside the corner of his right eye.

Address

Thompson resides at 526 West 113th Street, New York City, Apartment No. 81. (100-52444-1501)

Marriage and Children

Thompson was married [redacted]

[redacted] on October 13, 1939. [redacted]

[redacted]
[redacted]

received a B.S. degree from New York University in 1932 and an M.A. degree from the New York University School of Education in 1933. During 1948 and 1949, she was enrolled at the New York School of Social Work, Columbia University, working toward a Master of Science degree. She was a member of the CPUSA for many years but reportedly has now left the Party. While Robert Thompson was out on bail from 1957 to 1959, he was separated from his wife and resided in a common-law relationship with [redacted] another Party functionary. [redacted] Robert Thompson were divorced on November 28, 1961, in Juarez, Mexico, on the grounds of incompatibility. She is considered to be a neurotic who has been emotionally upset for many years and has sought psychiatric help. (100-340881; 100-3-104-850, 1501, 1458, 100-52444-209, 242, 133, 452, p. 66)

Robert married [redacted]

[redacted] at San Antonio, Texas, and was previously married to [redacted] who died in 1954. [redacted] was the Educational Director of the West Side Section, New York County Communist Party. (100-52444-1501)

[redacted]

CLAUDE MACK LIGHTFOOT
VICE-CHAIRMAN



CLAUDE MACK LIGHTFOOT

Birth and Family Background

Claude Mack Lightfoot, Negro, was born June 19, 1910, in Lake Village, Arkansas, the son of Thomas and Cora Lightfoot, both born in Lake Village. (100-108-78, 29; 61-7582-Dies Committee Report, Vol. 13, p. 7720, Lightfoot's testimony)

Education

Lightfoot attended Wendell Phillips High School, Chicago, Illinois, from September, 1923, to June, 1926. (100-108-78, 45)

Communist Party Activities and Outside Employment

Lightfoot joined the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), in 1931 and has been extremely active in a leadership role in the Illinois area (later on a national level) ever since. By 1933, he had become Section Organizer of the South Side Section of Chicago and, in 1935, was a member of the National Committee of the Young Communist League* (YCL), the District Board of the YCL, and South Side Organizer of the YCL in Chicago. He later became State Chairman of the YCL. Other positions held in the CPUSA by Lightfoot during the 1930s and 1940s included Chairman of the South Side Section in Chicago; Executive Secretary, Regional Director, Legislative Chairman, and Acting State Chairman of the Illinois District; and a member of the Illinois State Committee. He attended District training schools of the Party, was Educational Director of the Party in Chicago, and has been an instructor in overt and secret Party schools. (100-108-78, 89, 105)

*See Appendix I for Citation.

In December, 1950, Lightfoot, then Executive Secretary of the Party in Illinois, was elected as an alternate member of the National Committee of the CPUSA. Between August, 1951, and June, 1954, he operated in the underground apparatus of the Party, which was very active during this period. After emerging from the underground, Lightfoot, who had retained his position as Executive Secretary in Illinois, became Chairman of the New National Administrative Committee, which served as the open national leadership of the Party. By November, 1954, Lightfoot was commuting between Chicago and New York City and playing a prominent leadership role in the operations of the CPUSA. In April, 1955, he became Chairman of the Illinois District. (100-108-105943, 525; Communist Party, USA, Summary Activities January-June, 1951, p. 6; Jan-June, 1954, p. 4; July-Dec., 1955, p. 6; July-Dec., 1955, p. 57)

Lightfoot was elected a full member of the National Committee and the National Executive Committee in February, 1957, and Vice-Chairman of the CPUSA in December, 1959. When a National Board was established in March, 1961, Lightfoot became a member. Up to November 20, 1961, the deadline for the CPUSA to register with the Internal Security Division, U.S. Department of Justice, as a communist-action organization, Lightfoot was known to hold national offices of Vice-Chairman, member of the National Committee, National Executive Committee, National Board, and Secretary of the National Negro Commission, as well as Chairman of the Communist Party of Illinois. Since that time, Lightfoot has stated that he has resigned from his national positions in the CPUSA and as Chairman of the Party in

Illinois. He is reportedly off the Party payroll (salary was \$90 per week plus (100-108-991, 929, 975, 952 p. 12, CPUSA, Summary Activities expenses) but privately admits the Party still gives him some money.

Jan.-June, 1957 pp. 2, 49, 52; July-Dec., 1959, pp. 4, 5, July-Dec., 1961 p. 7)

Lightfoot is not known to have had any employment outside of the

Party. However, in 1957, he was interested in organizing a candy business and was spending some time in search for a new formula for his candy.

Foreign Travel and Lenin School Attendance

On June 21, 1935, Lightfoot applied for a passport for travel to England and France "to study and observe" for a six-month period. During the Fall of 1935, he acted as a delegate of the Young Communist League of the United States to the 6th World Congress of the Young Communist International (YCI) held in Moscow. According to the Daily Worker,* an east coast communist newspaper, Lightfoot was one of three American delegates who served on the presidium of the Congress, and was elected as a candidate for the World Executive Committee of the YCL. (100-108-78, 105, 45; Daily Worker, 11/2/35, p. 1)

Lightfoot has on many occasions in addressing closed meetings of the CPUSA referred to his attendance at the Lenin School** in Russia. One source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, placed his attendance at some period between 1933 and 1937, while another source indicated Lightfoot attended this school in 1933. (100-108-78 (Charles Ray), 89 (Maurice Malkin)

Smith Act of 1940**

Lightfoot was indicted on May 14, 1954, for violating the membership provision of the Smith Act, was convicted on January 26, 1955, and sentenced to

* See Appendix I^{10/5} for Citation.

** See Appendix II.

five years and fined \$5,000. His conviction was reversed by the Supreme Court on September 24, 1957, after the Government admitted that the trial judge had failed to properly apply the Jencks' Law with regard to production of reports of Government witnesses.

Lightfoot's retrial was held up for several years pending decisions by the Supreme Court in the Junius Scales and John Noto, Smith Act membership cases. These cases were finally decided on June 5, 1961, and, based on the high standards of evidence which the court held necessary to sustain a conviction under the membership provision of the Smith Act, as well as the fact that the statutory period had run from May, 1951, to May, 1954, the U.S. Government requested dismissal of the indictment. This was granted on November 15, 1961, (100-108-1593, 957, 956)

Internal Security Act of 1950**

On December 6, 1962, the Attorney General filed a petition with the Subversive Activities Control Board (SACB) requesting an order for the registration of Claude Lightfoot pursuant to the provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950. A hearing was held before the SACB in Chicago, Illinois, on January 23 and 24, 1963, and on March 5, 1963, Lightfoot was requested to register with the Justice Department as a member of a communist-action organization. (100-108-1053; 100-372598-3128, 3136; The Washington Post & Times Herald, 3/6/63, p.A-2)

Appearance Before Congressional Committee

Lightfoot testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities (Dies Committee) during its investigation of un-American propaganda activities in the United States, 76th Congress, 3rd Session, on April 11, 1940,

**See Appendix II.

for

regarding membership records of the Communist Party in Illinois. He refused to produce any membership records of the CPUSA, stating that they had been destroyed. He also declined to answer the question as to where his allegiance would lie in case of war between the United States and the Soviet Union, stating that the question was irrelevant. (61-7582 Dies Committee Report, Volume 13, pp. 7720-7726)

Military Service

Claude Lightfoot was inducted into the U. S. Army on April 10, 1942, and honorably discharged on November 20, 1945, as a Quartermaster Supply Technician, Third Class. He had no battle or campaign duty. He served in the European Theater of Operations from June 7, 1943, to November 19, 1945. Lightfoot received the Victory Medal, the American Theater Ribbon, the European-African Medal, the Eastern Theater Ribbon, and the Good Conduct Medal. His character rating was excellent and his military record reflects that no disciplinary action was taken. (100-108-41, 78, 66)

Health

There is no indication that Lightfoot has suffered from any major health problems over the years. However, in September, 1959, he did undergo a series of X-ray tests which, although not showing any signs of tuberculosis or cancer, did reveal one area that appeared to be permanently damaged and would henceforth be very susceptible to infection. In September and October, 1960, he suffered from an attack of pneumonia. Lightfoot is five feet, ten inches tall and has black hair, brown eyes, a dark complexion, and a medium build. (100-108-926, 899, FBI Ident Record)

Address and Living Conditions

Lightfoot presently resides at 3443 West 12th Place, Chicago, Illinois, in a house reputedly valued at \$30,000. Since March, 1962, he has considered establishing a permanent office for himself to be located at 306 East 43rd Street, Chicago, where he hopes to establish himself as a consultant on social, racial, and economic matters. He drives a new, black Ford Galaxie. (100-3-104-9-103; 100-108-1003, 997, 1053; unrec ser next 1063)

In November, 1957, Lightfoot acquired a seven-acre farm about two and one-half miles southeast of Monterey, Indiana, which is in the northwest section of the State. It is isolated from other farms and the only access to the property is by a lane which winds through an open field. Lightfoot reportedly has purchased an additional 70 acres. The buildings consist of a white shingle house, a large barn, and a brooder house.

The property itself is worthless as farm land due to the extremely sandy nature of the field, so Lightfoot decided to transform it into a summer resort for Negroes. In 1959, a sign, stating "Indian Hills Resort, Earl's Lounge, Rooms and Food," had been erected at the road leading into the property. The barn was cleaned out and painted so that it could be utilized as a meeting place or dance hall. The brooder house was divided by partitions into motel-type rooms where individuals or families could reside for as long as a week. (100-108-975, 892, 823, 612)

Marriage and Children

Lightfoot was married first to [redacted] and divorced from her on August 6, 1937. He married Geraldine Gray on March 1, 1939. She had a long history of Communist Party activity and at

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the time of her death, on May 13, 1962, was a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA. Mrs. Lightfoot went to the Soviet Union on April 1, 1962, for medical treatment, accompanied by [redacted] a practical nurse and a Party member. There were indications that in obtaining Soviet visas, officials of the CPUSA did not give the Soviets a true picture of Geraldyn's condition (cancer), since it was feared that the Soviets would not grant the visa, not wanting her to die in Russia as did William Z. Foster, Chairman Emeritus of the CPUSA. Soviet doctors apparently quickly recognized the situation since on April 10, 1962, the Americans were returned by the Soviets to the United States^{OK} via Canada. Lightfoot has one adopted son, [redacted] who reportedly has a condition resembling epilepsy which causes the child to have fits. (100-108-78, 102, 1003, 997; 100-235482-134; 100-235482-60, p. 2 CG 5824-S)

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Personal Life

Since the death of his wife, Geraldyn, in May, 1962, Lightfoot has engaged in a number of amorous pursuits, earning somewhat of a reputation as a playboy because of his frequent visits to night clubs and taverns with female companions. He often entertains women on weekends at his farm near Monterey, Indiana. Lightfoot's personal life has become a topic of increasing discussion and concern within the Communist Party because his extracurricular activities have impaired his effectiveness as a Party leader and also have been publicly embarrassing to the Party. (100-108-1007, 1017, 1025, 1031, 1039, 1041; 100-3-104-9-102)

HENRY WINSTON
VICE-CHAIRMAN



HENRY WINSTON

Birth and Family Background

Henry Winston, Negro, was born April 11, 1914, at Hattiesburg, Mississippi, the son of Joseph and Lucille Bingham Winston. His parents were separated for many years and his father died on October 25, 1959, in Kansas City, Missouri. He has three sisters, [redacted] Ann Lee Winston (deceased), and one brother, [redacted] (100-1473, 1362, 263, 1574)

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Education

Winston attended the W. W. Yates Grammar School and the Lincoln High School, Kansas City, Missouri, the latter from 1928 to September 28, 1931. He left school to seek employment to assist in supporting his family. (1362, 90, 32)

Communist Party Activities

Winston joined the Young Communist League* (YCL) in January, 1931, and became a member of the Communist Party, USA, (CPUSA), in the Summer of 1931. In December, 1932, he left Kansas City, Missouri, as a YCL delegate to the National Hunger March in Washington, D. C., and then proceeded to New York City where he worked for the Young Worker, official newspaper of the YCL. From about January, 1933, he was employed as YCL Organizer in the Redhook Section in Brooklyn, and in Harlem, New York.

*See Appendix I for Citation.

From November, 1933, to May, 1935, he was in the Soviet Union where he allegedly went to study socialism and problems of youth. He has stated that while he was there he travelled extensively and made a study of socialist industries and the trade-union movement.

Upon Winston's return to the United States in 1935, he became Organizational Secretary of the YCL in Cleveland and, in June, 1935, was named to the Ohio District Committee of the YCL. In March, 1936, at an enlarged National Conference of the YCL held in New York City, Winston was named YCL National Organizational Secretary. He made a second trip to the Soviet Union in the Spring of 1937, and on his return was elected National Administrative Secretary of the YCL at its convention in May, 1937.

Winston was active in the YCL as editor of the Young Communist Review, official magazine of the YCL, and as Director of the YCL Training School held at Camp Beacon, New York, during 1937 and 1938. He was re-elected National Administrative Secretary of the YCL in May, 1939, and held this office until his induction into the U. S. Army in February, 1942. The YCL was dissolved in 1943. (100-1473-90 records of U. S. District Court, SDNY, in matter of U. S. vs. William Z. Foster) Winston became a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA in June, 1940, was elected a member of the National Committee of the Communist Political Association while in the Armed Forces in

1944, and was re-elected a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA in July, 1945. From October, 1945, to July, 1946, he served as Secretary of the National Negro Commission of the Party. He was named a member of the editorial staff of Political Affairs* in 1946. In July of that year, he was elected a member of the National Board and National Organizational Secretary of the CPUSA, holding the latter position until his disappearance into the Party underground apparatus in July, 1951.

Winston was a fugitive from July 2, 1951, following his refusal to surrender after being convicted of a violation of the Smith Act of 1940,** until his surrender to authorities on March 5, 1956. He remained in prison until June 30, 1961, when his sentence was commuted by President Kennedy.
(100-1473-263, 1475, 1727)

In August, 1961, Winston was elected to the National Committee, National Executive Committee of the CPUSA, and made Vice-Chairman of the Party. He received a salary of \$85 per week. Winston was appointed a delegate of the CPUSA to the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union held in Moscow in October, 1961. Winston arrived in England on September 23, 1961, and left London for Moscow, September 26, 1961. In the early part of 1962, Winston reportedly was instructed to remain based in Moscow as a (100-1473-1756, 1770, 1749, 1751) "CPUSA cadre." During 1962, Winston toured the Soviet Union and the bloc countries where he is portrayed as a martyr and a victim of capitalism.

Health

A. Prior to 1960

Prior to Winston's discharge from the U.S. Army on October 30, 1945, he was afforded a physical examination and found to meet physical and mental standards for release. He subsequently appeared before the Veterans

* See Appendix I for Citation.

** See Appendix II.

Administration for compensation for disability allegedly resulting from active military service on the basis of "1. weakness in the left knee, March, 1945; 2. Pain in upper left side of body, October, 1945." This claim was disallowed for the reason of "not shown by the evidence of record." (100-1473-1362 Veterans Administration Records)

In the matter of the United States vs. William Z. Foster, Southern District of New York, U. S. District Court, sessions of August 9, 1949, Eugene Dennis, then General Secretary of the CPUSA, advised the Court that Winston had a heart condition and had been deprived of consultation with his own physician who was familiar with the case. The Court stated that it had received a report from the U. S. Public Health Service announcing that Winston had been given a thorough examination including the taking of an electrocardiogram. The cardiogram was normal except for the indication of an occasional extra beat which was not significant. The blood pressure was normal and the report indicated that there was no reason why the trial should not proceed. (100-1473-1362)

B. Brain Operation in February, 1960

On January 12, 1960, authorities at the U. S. Penitentiary at Terre Haute, Indiana, advised that Winston was ill and appeared to be losing his equilibrium. They stated that Winston had never been denied entry into the hospital and, in fact, authorities noted that Winston had been having trouble walking, so they hospitalized him. Winston had never been forced to work while confined at that prison and most of the time

he had been unassigned. Winston had continuously requested work in industries and only for a short time had been allowed to work in prison industries, so he could earn some money.

Later that month, Winston was examined by a neuro-psychiatrist from Indianapolis whose findings indicated that Winston had intercranial pressure which could be a brain tumor or a brain hemorrhage resulting from high blood pressure. On January 21, 1960, he was transferred to the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Missouri, for further study and possible surgery. On January 30, 1960, he was transferred to the U. S. Detention Headquarters in New York City to receive further medical treatment at Montefiore Hospital, New York City. He was operated on February 2, 1960, for a benign tumor in the brain. There was a marked degree of uncoordination of gait and he was considered to be legally blind.

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On April 5, 1960, Winston was transferred to the U. S. Public Health Service at Staten Island, New York. On September 23, 1960, he was discharged from the hospital and transferred to the Federal Correctional Institution at Danbury, Connecticut. (100-1473-1697)

During the Spring of 1961, Winston was returned to the U. S. Public Health Service on Staten Island for an additional operation. In May, 1961, the U. S. Board of Parole instructed that Winston be released from prison on his own recognizance and that the detainer against Winston based on the 1948 indictment charging violation of the membership provision of the Smith Act be removed.

This action was reportedly based on the fact that Winston was to undergo a second brain operation and his prospects for survival were dim. On June 30, 1961, Winston was released from prison following commutation of sentence by President Kennedy. (100-1473-1727-1709)

As of August, 1961, indications were received that Winston very likely still had a brain tumor but refused another operation because he was given only a fifty-fifty chance for survival. Soviet medical reports in early 1962 allegedly reflected that Winston's condition was much stronger, that his vision was 6 per cent in his right eye and 1 per cent in his left, and that the tumor in his head had not spread. Winston is six feet, two inches tall and has black hair, brown eyes, a very dark complexion, and a stocky build. (100-1473-1737, 1770; FBI Ident Record)

C. Communist Campaign To Free Winston

Following Winston's operation for a brain tumor in February, 1960, the CPUSA began waging an extensive campaign to obtain parole, amnesty, or executive clemency for Winston. This campaign included (1) deluging the parole board and the Bureau of Prisons with letters and telegrams urging parole; (2) persuading various ministers and officials of such organizations as the American Civil Liberties Union to personally contact high Government officials on his behalf; and (3) printing articles in The Worker², People's World³, and noncommunist newspapers attacking the Government for its alleged cruel and inhuman treatment of Winston. The papers claimed the Government kept armed guards in the hospital and assigned "rabid Negro-haters" and "Communist-haters, some of them mentally ill" to his hospital room. (100-1473-1626, clipping next to ser. 1693)

²See Appendix I for Citation.

In the Summer of 1960, Party leaders travelling abroad put the campaign on an international level. A July, 1960, issue of a French communist newspaper carried an article regarding Winston's treatment and urged demonstrations before the American Embassy in Paris and before the Attorney General's Office in Washington, D. C. (100-1473-1689-1690)

In November, 1960, Winston filed a one-million-dollar suit against the Government. It charged that Winston became blind after he was stricken with a brain tumor while a prisoner and contended that his total blindness was caused by delay in diagnosis of his illness and "negligent and willful" conduct of Federal prison authorities. This suit was dismissed by the U. S. District Court, Southern District of New York, in May, 1961, on the grounds that the Federal Tort Claims Act did not permit suits by Federal prisoners against the U. S. Government. In February, 1962, the Second Court of Appeals reversed this decision holding that Federal prisoners may sue the Government under the Federal Tort Claims Act. In October, 1962, the Government petitioned the United States Supreme Court to review the decision of the Court of Appeals and on December 9, 1962, the Supreme Court agreed to do so. (100-1473-1700-1761 1774, 1778)

After Winston was released from prison in June, 1961, the campaign was slanted in another direction. Winston travelled to the Soviet Union in September, 1961, reportedly for free medical treatment, where he has been put on exhibition by the Soviets as an example of cruel and inhuman treatment of a Negro by American imperialism. A Russian newspaper referred to a letter written to him by Soviet children who expressed their "joy upon learning that you escaped from the American torture chambers and came to the Soviet Union for a rest and medical treatment." (100-1473-1761; 100-3-104-3411 p2)

French and Italian communists portray him as a victim of capitalism. During the Spring and Summer of 1962, Winston visited the Soviet-bloc countries where he received similar publicity. (100-1473-1765, 1770)

Foreign Travel and Attendance at Lenin School

Winston went to the Soviet Union in November, 1933, and returned to the United States in May, 1935. While there, he attended the Lenin School**. He made a second trip to Russia in March, 1937. (100-1437-90)

In August, 1961, Winston applied for a passport for proposed travel of three months' duration to the Soviet Union, France, England, and "possibly other" countries for the purpose of medical treatment. He was issued passport No. B449097 on August 31, 1961, valid for three years' travel to all countries except Albania, Cuba, and those portions of China, Korea, and Viet-Nam under communist control. Winston and his wife and children arrived in England, September 23, 1961, and left London for Moscow, September 26, 1961. He has not returned to the United States.

Smith Act of 1940

(100-1473-1736, 1744, 1749,
and Section 42 - open section)

Winston was convicted on October 14, 1949, for violation of Section 3 of the Smith Act of 1940. He was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, fined \$10,000, and subsequently released on \$20,000 bail.

Winston failed to appear in Federal Court, Southern District of New York, to surrender himself for commitment to prison on July 2, 1951. He remained a fugitive until his surrender to United States authorities, Southern District

**See Appendix II.

of New York, on March 5, 1956. The following day, he received an additional three-year sentence for contempt of court.

Winston remained in prison until his sentence was commuted by President Kennedy on June 30, 1961, for reason of health. On August 3, 1961, the U. S. Department of Justice, in view of Winston's physical condition, dismissed the detainer against Winston which had been placed because of his indictment under the membership clause of the Smith Act. The membership indictment is still outstanding. (100-1473-263, 1475, 1727)

Internal Security Act of 1950

Winston has not been indicted under this Act. (100-1473)

Appearance Before Congressional Committee

Winston testified before the Senate Armed Services Committee, 80th Congress, 2nd Session, on April 2, 1948, on behalf of the CPUSA in opposition to universal military training and the draft. (100-1473- 90p. 15 1362 p. 17)

Military Service

Henry Winston was inducted into the U. S. Army on February 17, 1942, and honorably discharged October 31, 1945, with the rank of Technician, Fifth Class. He received the European, African, Middle Eastern Service Medal, the American Theatre Service Medal, and the Good Conduct Medal. During much of his service, he acted as "public relations reporter." According to Army records, he "collected data for publications that covered the work of unit. Wrote manuscripts for release for publication through military channels. Was attached to

the London Public Relations Office of Negro Interest Section. Kept data on history of unit for publication and filing purposes. Also instructed military personnel methods of adjusting themselves to civilian life." (100-1473-1362)

Address

As of December, 1962, Winston was travelling in the Soviet Union and some of the satellite countries. [redacted]

[redacted] Bronx, New York. (100-1473; 100-341220
21)

Marriage and Children

Winston was married to [redacted] a white, native-born

[redacted] New Yorker, [redacted] in New York City. They have two children, [redacted]

[redacted] Her father was naturalized in 1921. (100-1473-263-1362)

In 1960, [redacted] reportedly began associating with anti-Party revisionists which caused a split between her and Winston. She and the two children accompanied Henry to Moscow on September 24, 1961, and they returned to the United States on November 17, 1961. She allegedly brought her two children back to this country because she was afraid they were coming under communist influence in the Soviet Union. During November, 1961, she reportedly was no longer a member of the CPUSA. Henry Winston has blamed the Party for their separation because he felt the Party had neglected

her during the time he was in the underground and during his imprisonment.

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b7C In April, 1962, [redacted] was employed as a secretary at Montefiore Hospital, New York City. In June, 1962, [redacted] indicated that she was planning to divorce Winston although he apparently still desired to be reunited with his family.

(100-1473-1696, 1748, 1753, 1770;
100-341220-21)

JAMES EDWARD JACKSON, JR.
EDITOR OF THE WORKER



JAMES EDWARD JACKSON, JR.

Birth and Family Background

James Edward Jackson, Jr., Negro, was born on November 29, 1914, in Richmond, Virginia, to Richmond-born parents, Clara L. Kersey and James Jackson, a pharmacist. His parents are deceased. He has two sisters, Alice Houston and Clara Brown, both school teachers. (100-47736-272; 180; 2953)

Education

Jackson was a diligent student who became known as a "radical orator" before he graduated from high school at the age of 16. He attained the distinction of rising to the rank of Eagle Scout in the Boy Scouts of America, but resigned after a disagreement with a Scouts executive. Jackson received a B.S. degree in chemistry from Virginia Union University, Richmond, Virginia, in 1934, where he was president of his freshman class. He attended Howard University, Washington, D.C., from 1934 to 1937 receiving a B.S. degree in pharmacy. (100-47736-1, 2, 12, 37, 286, 292, 2953; Daily Worker 4/6/53 p. 4)

Communist Party Activities and Early Employment

James Jackson joined the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), in August, 1931, in Richmond, Virginia. While attending Virginia Union University, he founded the Students Proletarian Party and the Cooperative Independents Movement, the latter a club which "agitated" for interracial employment. He was a member of the National Board of the American Student Union.* While a

* See Appendix I for Citation.

student at Howard, he was Secretary of the local Young Communist League (YCL)* and was its representative to the District Committee of the Maryland-District of Columbia Communist Party. Daily Worker, 4/6/53, p. 4)

During 1936 and 1937, he helped found the Southern Negro Youth Congress* and became an organizer of the Tobacco Workers Union. He led the tobacco workers' strike in Richmond in 1938, which was the first major strike in that industry. In April, 1939, Jackson attended the Third Annual All-Southern Negro Youth Conference at Birmingham, Alabama, in the capacity of Educational Director of the Tobacco Stemmers' and Laborers' Industrial Union. (100-47736-292, 1, 12, 4, 2953)

Jackson was employed by the Carnegie Foundation from October, 1939, to March, 1940, conducting field tests throughout the South as the basis for a study on Negroes headed by Gunnar Myrdal, a Swedish social economist. He visited 15 southern cities, making a survey of Negroes' participation in politics and their economic and social status.

In 1941, Jackson worked briefly as a pharmacist in his father's drugstore in Richmond and then joined the staff of the Southern News Almanac, a radical weekly published in Birmingham, Alabama. He became a member of the Executive Boards of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare* and the National Negro Congress.* In 1942, he was Vice President and Director of Publicity and Publications of the Southern Negro Youth Congress. He contributed to various educational magazines and Consumer's

* See Appendix I for Citation.

Guide. Up until his induction into the United States Army in June, 1943, he also functioned as the Communist Party's Educational Director for the South. (100-47736-1; 17; 23; 65; 37; 286; 292; 2953)

After being discharged from the service in February, 1946, Jackson returned to Birmingham as Educational Secretary of the Southern Negro Youth Congress and as District Organizer of the Louisiana Communist Party. In January, 1947, Jackson was sent to Michigan where he became full-time, paid Educational Director for the CPUSA. In addition to this position, Jackson was Section Organizer of the Dearborn Auto Section of the Michigan Communist Party and assumed responsibility of the Party's auto industry concentration program there. He was elected a member of the Resolutions Committee at the National Convention of the CPUSA in August, 1948. In February, 1950, Jackson was made Secretary of the Southern Regional Committee of the CPUSA and named an alternate member of the National Committee. (100-47736-60, 65, 77, 241, 286, 292)

On June 20, 1951, Jackson was indicted along with other national CP leaders for conspiracy to violate the Smith Act** and was one of four indicted subjects who fled into the communist underground apparatus and became fugitives. On December 2, 1955, Jackson surrendered at New York City and on April 9, 1956, went on trial in the third Smith Act trial. On July 31, 1956, Jackson and five other defendants were convicted and on September 17, 1956, Jackson was sentenced to two years in prison. On August 4, 1958, the Second Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the convictions and remanded the case for a new trial on

** See Appendix II for Citation.

the basis of the Supreme Court's decision in the Los Angeles (Yates) Smith Act case. On August 27, 1958, the indictment was dismissed at the request of the Government. (100-47736-2579)

In 1956, Jackson was named one of five Secretaries of the National Committee of the Party, a member of the National Executive Committee, and placed in charge of Negro affairs and southern party work. In 1957, he was re-elected a member of the Secretariat, the National Committee, and the National Executive Committee. In early 1959, he attended the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) as a "visitor" from the CPUSA and was a delegate to the Third Congress of the Polish Workers Party. He reportedly also went secretly to China where he talked with Chinese communist leaders. (100-47736-2953, 2670)

In December, 1959, Jackson was re-elected a member of the Secretariat, the National Committee, and the National Board. In January, 1960, he was appointed editor of The Worker,* an east coast communist newspaper, and subsequently named to the Executive Board of the National Committee of the CPUSA, which replaced the Secretariat. In August, 1960, Jackson attended the Congress of the Partido Socialista Popular (Communist Party) of Cuba as head of an official delegation from the CPUSA. During this year, he also represented the CPUSA as a fraternal delegate at the Convention of the Canadian Communist Party. In November, 1960, he was one of the American delegation to the Conference of Communist and Workers parties held in Moscow and delivered an address at this meeting.

*See Appendix I for Citation.

In the Spring of 1961, Jackson was responsible for the establishment of the magazine, Freedomways, which allegedly was set up with the approval of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. This magazine, which is self-described as a quarterly review of the Negro freedom movement, is not an openly Marxist publication but does attempt to project a socialist and pro-Soviet orientation into Negro life. In September, 1961, Jackson left the United States to attend the 22nd Congress of the CPSU as a delegate of the CPUSA. He returned to the United States on November 4, 1961. (100-47736-2836, 2862)

On January 22, 1962, Jackson's passport was revoked by the Department of State. On March 9, 1962, Jackson appeared before a Federal Grand Jury in Washington, D. C., and was offered immunity under the Immunity Act of 1954. Invoking the First and Fifth Amendments, he refused to answer questions which, he claimed, were an infringement of the rights of freedom of the press and of political opinion. Jackson was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for contempt of court and released on bond of \$1500. On June 28, 1962, the U.S. Court of Appeals vacated the contempt citation. (100-47736-2926, 2954)

On March 6, 1962, Jackson addressed a group of students at Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, and denied there was any official connection between the CPUSA and the Communist Party in Russia. Jackson's talk reportedly was very dull and not well received by a small audience. On May 18, 1962, he participated in a debate at Colby College, Waterville, Maine, with United States Senator

from Maine, Edmund S. Muskie. Jackson's topic was "The Communist Party: Its Philosophy and Aims in the United States," while Muskie spoke on "The Problems of Dealing with a Totalitarian Party in a Democracy." Jackson discussed Marxist philosophy at length, called for peaceful coexistence between the Soviet Union and the United States, advocated abolition of the Internal Security Act of 1950** and encouraged trade between the United States, Cuba, and China. Jackson's speech was reportedly dull, unsubstantial, and lacked audience appeal. The audience consisted of approximately 1200 people, mostly students and faculty members. (100-47736-2943, 2949)

During the latter part of 1962, Jackson, as editor of The Worker, and member of the National Committee, National Executive Committee, and the National Board of the CPUSA, participated in numerous Party functions on a national and district level, concentrating on Negro affairs and matters pertaining to The Worker. Throughout his Party career, he has been a prolific contributor to the Party press. (100-47736-2954, 2965, 2977)

Jackson has served as a contact between the CPUSA and Soviets connected with the United Nations and Tass, official Soviet news agency. Jackson has been characterized as a very vain, ambitious individual who aspires to represent the CPUSA on an international level. (100-47736-2862 CG 5824-S; 2855--Gus Hall, Carl Winter, Morris Childs;
Smith Act of 1940** ~~SECRET~~)

This information has been furnished previously under the caption "Communist Party Activities and Early Employment."

** See Appendix II.

Internal Security Act of 1950

James Jackson has not been indicted under the Internal Security Act of 1950. (100-47736)

Appearance Before Congressional Committees

On December 15, 1958, Jackson testified before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee investigating the communist use and abuse of United States passports. Jackson again testified before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, then investigating funds for communist causes, on May 15, 1959. In both instances, he was an uncooperative witness invoking the First and Fifth Amendments. In the latter case, he was asked if he would defend the United States in the event there was an armed conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union. He avoided answering this question by stating that in no instance would the Soviet Union wage an aggressive war against this country. (Hearing before the Subcommittee, Communist Use and Abuse of United States Passports, 12/15/58, Part 2, pp. 89-96; Military Service Hearings before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, Funds for Communist Causes, February 3, and May 13, 15, 1959, pp. 59-120)

Jackson entered on active service in the United States Army in June, 1943, at Richmond, Virginia. He served in India from November 1, 1944, to December 30, 1945, and participated in the Central and India-Burma campaigns. He received an honorable discharge as Technical Sergeant, Grade 4, on February 1946. (100-47736-292)

Health and Description

There is no indication that Jackson is in other than good health, with the exception of suffering from a virus attack in November, 1962. He has been

described as being five feet, six inches tall; weighing 170 pounds; having a medium build, brown eyes, and black hair; getting bald; and wearing a moustache.

(100-47736-serial next to 2852)

Address

Jackson resides with his wife and children at 1013 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn 13, New York. (100-47736-2862)

Marriage and Children

James Jackson and [redacted] of Arlington, Virginia, were married on [redacted] at Birmingham, Alabama. They have two daughters, [redacted]

[redacted] (100-47736-292, 2953, 37; 100-43-225-1)

[redacted] was born [redacted] in Arlington, Virginia, and received a B. A. degree in sociology from Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, and an M. A. degree in sociology from Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee. She has been active in the CPUSA and various front groups, particularly the Southern Negro Youth Congress, since 1941. She attended the Kings County, New York, CP Convention in 1957 and the 17th National Convention of the CPUSA in December, 1959. In 1960, she was active in the formation of Freedomways, and in June, 1962, was Managing Editor of this magazine. [redacted]

has been described as the real force behind her husband's ambition, and as a Negro chauvinist. (100-402509 Characterization by Gus Hall 100-402509-84 p. 8)

[redacted] was employed by The Worker in the Summer of 1960 and was associated with Advance, a New York City Marxist youth group, during

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that year. In the Summer of 1962, she reportedly attended the Eighth World Youth Festival in Helsinki, Finland, and took an extended trip through the Soviet Union and the satellite countries. The International Preparatory Committee for this Festival, which met in Finland in February, 1961, elected a permanent commission composed of representatives from the World Federation of Democratic Youth* and the International Union of Students* among others. She is enrolled as a junior at Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, during the 1962-63 school year and is a member of the staff of the college newspaper.

(100-430225; 100-47736-2961, 2953)

Influence in Party and Personality

James Jackson is a hard, diligent, and capable worker. He is one of the most important and influential figures in the Party today. In addition to having the Party's southern organization behind him, he enjoys considerable support from the Party's moderate section, not only among the Negroes but also among the whites.

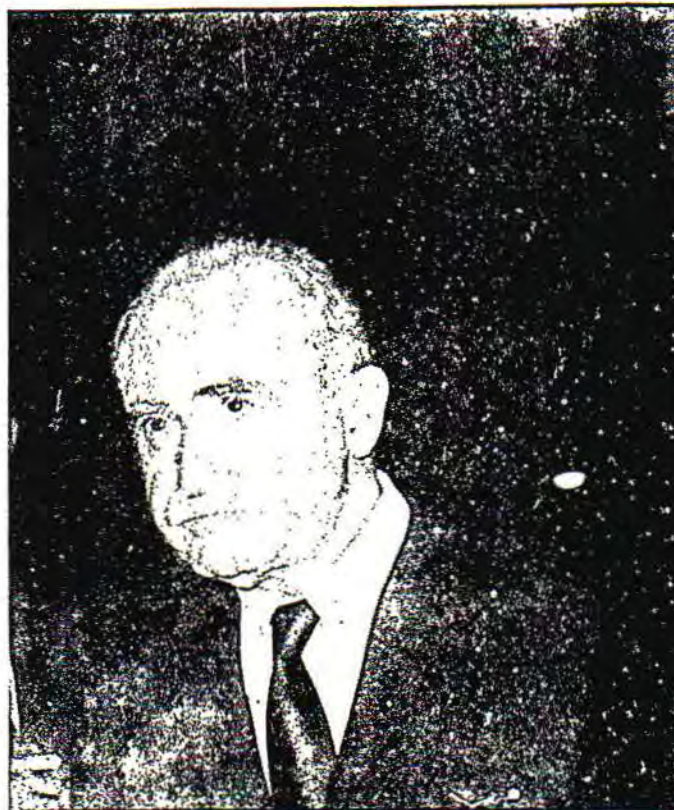
(100-3-69-5733)

Gus Hall once characterized Jackson as a difficult person to work with because he is inclined to be a lone wolf and stubborn.

(100-47736-2674)

* See Appendix I for Citation.

IRVING POTASH
LABOR SECRETARY



IRVING POTASH

Birth and Family Background

Irving Potash, white, was born on December 15, 1902, in Starokonstantinove, Ukraine, Russia. His original name was Isaac Potasch. He emigrated to the United States on October 23, 1913, with his mother and established residence in New York City with his brothers [redacted] Potash, and his sister [redacted] (62-21381-65, parole report next to serial 65, 535) [redacted] and his wife, [redacted] had allegedly been members of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), for 25 and 15 years respectively in 1958. [redacted] is known to have signed a Communist Party nominating petition in 1939, subscribed to The Worker* between 1947 and 1956, and to have been a member of the International Workers Order (IWO)* from 1936 to 1954. [redacted] was active in several communist front groups between 1950 and 1957. [redacted] (100-430204; 100-429904) son of [redacted] participated in communist youth activities from 1956 to March, 1959, when he was recruited into the Brooklyn Youth Branch of the CPUSA. He was a delegate to the Seventh World Youth Congress* held in Vienna, Austria, July 28 to August 4, 1959. Upon his return to the United States, he attended the 40th Anniversary Celebration of the CPUSA. He is a charter member of Advance, a New York City Marxist youth organization founded in 1960. In November, 1961, he attended a New York State Youth Caucus of the CPUSA. (100-430447)

* See Appendix I for Citation.

[redacted] son of [redacted] has had a record of extensive communist activity in the Los Angeles, California, area since 1952. In the early part of 1962, he was the acting head of a youth organization composed of individuals interested in Communist Party-oriented activity. In April, 1962, he appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in Los Angeles and refused to answer questions by invoking the First and Fifth Amendments. (100-417286)

Education

Irving Potash attended Stuyvesant High School, Brooklyn, New York, from September, 1916, to June, 1917, when he left to go to work. He attended classes in Russian literature at City College of New York, New York, in 1925. (62-21381-65)

Communist Party and Trade-Union Activity

Irving Potash joined the Socialist Party in 1916 and was assigned to the Williamsburg Section in Brooklyn, New York. This Section was very active in the left-wing grouping within the Socialist Party and went into the CPUSA as a body when the CPUSA was formed in 1919. Thus, Potash is a charter member of the CPUSA. (62-21381-A Daily Worker, 12/4/54, p. 5; 62-21381-65)

In November, 1919, Potash was arrested in Brooklyn, New York, and charged with advocating criminal anarchy. He was indicted in Kings County, New York, on January 22, 1920, the indictment charging Potash and others with organizing and being members of the Communist Party of

America, which was formed to teach and advocate the doctrine that organized government should be overthrown by force and violence. Potash pleaded guilty to this crime as a misdemeanor on April 12, 1920, and was sentenced to jail. On December 24, 1920, he was paroled.

On January 14, 1921, a hearing was held at Ellis Island, New York, on a deportation warrant charging Potash, as an alien, with membership in an organization which sought to overthrow the United States Government. At this hearing Potash testified that he had not personally joined the Communist Party but was affiliated with a branch of the Socialist Party which joined the Communist Party at its inception and that he had left the Communist Party after his arrest. This explanation was apparently accepted and the deportation warrant was cancelled in March, 1921. (62-21381-parole report next to serial 65, 157)

In 1925, Potash participated in the formation of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union and later became its Vice President. For many years he was also Manager of the Furriers Joint Council, an affiliate of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union, in New York City. The Fur Workers Union affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations

(CIO) but was expelled from the CIO in 1950 because of communist domination.

(62-21381-parole report next to serial 65; 62-21381 A Daily Worker, 12/2/54p.2, New York Times 3/5/55, On July 31, 1931, Potash, using the name Morris Lauber and a

New York Herald Tribune, 3/5/55p.13) Labor Fact Book, Labor Research Association, 1951, naturalization certificate issued to Lauber on April 4, 1931, obtained a pass-p.103)

port. He sailed aboard the SS Majestic on August 24, 1931, enroute to Moscow. Potash was the leader of a group which attended the Lenin School** in Moscow.

** See Appendix II.

He reportedly was chief translator not only at the Lenin School but also at the headquarters of the Communist International. (62-21381-parole report next to serial 65, 58)

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On November 8, 1933, a Federal Grand Jury returned an indictment charging violation of the antitrust laws by the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, Irving Potash, and others. This union had been organized by the CPUSA in the late 1920s during its dual-union policy. The trial based on this indictment did not begin until February 20, 1940.

During this trial, the Government produced evidence of numerous incidents of violence by the union in the fur district of New York. One Government witness testified that he saw Morris Lauber, who was also a defendant, stab a man who later died of the wound. The witness testified that he accepted a bribe of \$1300 from Potash not to identify Lauber before the Grand Jury of New York County. On May 14, 1940, a Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York returned an indictment charging Potash and others with conspiracy to influence, intimidate, and impede witnesses in the antitrust trial. Potash was convicted of this offense and sentenced to two years in jail. He was released in February, 1942. In the meantime, he was convicted in the antitrust case but the conviction was reversed by the Circuit Court of Appeals. (62-21381-parole report next to serial 65)

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While in prison, Potash executed his alien registration form under oath, stating that he had last arrived in the United States in August or September, 1913, in spite of the fact that he had been in Russia in 1931.

In June, 1944, Potash was elected a member of the New York State Committee of the Communist Political Association. In July, 1945, he was elected a member of the National Committee of the newly reconstituted CPUSA, and a member of its National Board. Up until this time Potash reportedly was just an ordinary member of the CPUSA whose major interest was in the trade-union field.

On March 1, 1948, Potash was arrested by the Immigration and Naturalization Service on a deportation warrant and released on \$5,000 bond on March 3, 1948. He was re-elected a member of the National Committee in August, 1948, at the 14th National Convention of the CPUSA. In October, 1949, Potash, as a member of the National Board of the CPUSA, was convicted of conspiring to teach and advocate the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence in violation of the Smith Act of 1940.** He was sentenced to a prison term of five years and a \$10,000 fine. While out on bail in 1950, Potash was elected a member of the Presiding and Nominating Committee of the CPUSA, re-elected a member of the National Committee, and made a member of the Trade-Union Commission.

Following affirmation of his Smith Act conviction by the Supreme Court, Potash began serving his sentence on July 2, 1951, was conditionally released on December 8, 1954, and immediately re-arrested on the outstanding

** See Appendix II.

substantive count (membership) of the original Smith Act indictment.

Inasmuch as the deportation warrant was still outstanding, the Government dismissed the membership count of the Smith Act indictment

after Potash accepted voluntary deportation to Poland on March 4, 1955.

(62-21381-parole report next to serial 65, 75, 140, 157, 127, 77)

While abroad, Potash travelled in Poland, Czechoslovakia,

Russia, and China. He reportedly was a fraternal delegate from the

CPUSA to the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet

Union held in Moscow in February, 1956, and was associated with the

World Federation of Trade Unions* in Prague, Czechoslovakia. He

travelled extensively in China and attended the 8th Congress of the

Communist Party of China in September, 1956. Potash was secretly

meeting with communist trade-union officials plus arranging for "cover"

corporations which would benefit the CPUSA financially. (62-21381-140, 379, 494, 256

NY 694-S; 100-3-81-8397)

On January 4, 1957, Potash was arrested in Bronxville,

New York, after illegally entering the United States. At this time,

he stated that his decision to return was motivated by a desire to

see his family and to discover any legal steps which would be taken

to reverse his deportation. He indicated that he felt there might

* See Appendix I for Citation.

have been some basis for his Smith Act conviction and should he be allowed to remain in the United States, the worst he would do would be to "preach democratic centralism." Potash stated that he had lived in the United States for 40 years and that he had a definite feeling of pride in this country. On the other hand, papers found on Potash at the time of arrest, addressed to his daughter, stated "my political views, my philosophy and world outlook have not changed."

Potash was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and fined \$1,000. He served his sentence from February 14, 1957, until his release on August 26, 1958, when he was immediately re-arrested by INS for deportation to Poland. He is presently under supervisory control by INS and may not leave the Southern District of New York without permission. No country will accept Potash at this time. (62-2138-165, 196218, 293, 350, 357; 62-2138- A New York Herald Tribune, 1/19/57, Section 2, p. 1)

In November, 1958, Potash was elected to the National Committee, the National Executive Committee, and appointed National Labor Secretary of the CPUSA. During 1959, he was a member of the Political Resolutions Committee, the International Affairs Committee, and was a delegate to the 17th National Convention of the CPUSA. In 1960, Potash was put on the payroll of International Publishers,* a communist publishing house, ostensibly as a "promotion man." The Party felt that in this capacity he could engage in labor research and maintain contacts with trade-union functionaries without revealing his position as Labor Secretary of the CPUSA.

*See Appendix I for Citation.

For about six months in 1961, Potach was assigned full time to the New York District Communist Party to relieve a Party functionary who was ill. In August, 1961, he attended a national meeting of CP leaders, held for the purpose of preparing an underground apparatus, and was an instructor at the New York School of Marxist Studies. During 1962, Potach was extremely active in national and district affairs of the CPUSA, mostly concerning trade-union matters. (62-21381-293, 317, 336, 385, 519, 446, 632, 649, 585)

Lenin School Attendance

This information has previously been furnished under the heading "Communist Party and Trade-Union Activity."

Smith Act of 1940

This information has previously been furnished under the heading "Communist Party and Trade-Union Activity."

Internal Security Act of 1950**

On April 11, 1963, the Attorney General filed a petition with the Subversive Activities Control Board requesting an order for the registration of Irving Potach pursuant to the provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950. A date for a hearing has not been set.

Appearance Before Congressional Committees

Irving Potach appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on July 21, 1959, relevant to training operations of the CPUSA. He invoked the First and Fifth Amendments in defence of his refusal to answer the Committee's questions regarding his nationality.

** See Appendix II.

(62-21381-335)
deportation, re-entry to the United States, and his Communist Party activities.

On October 29, 1959, Potach appeared before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, which was investigating communist activity in the Philadelphia area. He again invoked the First and Fifth Amendments in refusing to answer questions. (62-31381-362, 385)

Address

Irving Potach resides at the Hotel Chelsea, 222 West 23rd Street, New York City. (62-21381-664 as of October, 1962)

Physical Description and Health

Potach is five feet, six inches tall; weighs 145 to 150 pounds; and has blond, thinning hair; a dark ruddy complexion, and a large nose. There is no indication that he is not in good health. (62-21381-403, 616)

Marriage and Children

Irving Potach married [redacted] on June 5, 1926, at New York City. They have one daughter, [redacted] in New York City. [redacted] is a Russian-born, naturalized American citizen went to Russia in November, 1931, and returned to the United States in August, 1932. This was approximately the period that her husband was attending the Lenin School but there is no indication that she was a student there. [redacted] was a member of the CPUSA during the 1920s and the 1930s. From 1943 to 1948, she was enrolled with the American Labor Party* and, during 1949 and 1950,

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* See Appendix I for Citation.

participated in the defense of the National Board members of the CPUSA indicted under the Smith Act. Reportedly, [] was never an active communist and was considered important only as the wife of Irving Potash. She did not join her husband abroad during his deportation from March, 1955, to February, 1957. In September, 1958, she made []

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[] On February 25, 1959, [] obtained a divorce from Irving Potash in Chihuahua, Mexico, on the grounds of incompatibility. (100-364978; 62-21381-65, 273, 274, 317)

Potash's [] was allegedly connected with communist front groups during the 1940s and early 1950s, and, in 1954, received money from the Families of the Smith Act Victims, an organization devoted to the collection of funds for the benefit of families of persons prosecuted under the Smith Act. [] was a charter member of the Labor Youth League (LYL)* (organized in 1949) and held leadership in that organization until its dissolution in 1957. He was also reported to be a member of the CPUSA during 1947, 1948, 1949, and 1954. Neither [] is known to be engaged in communist activities at the present time.

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Influence in Party

(100-411694; 100-405266)

Irving Potash has been described as a "slick operator" who has established numerous contacts throughout the world communist movement and zealously retains these international connections. (100-3-81-8440)

* See Appendix I for Citation.

[redacted]

Birth and Family Background

[redacted] white, was born on [redacted] at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His parents, [redacted] an attorney and director of a building and loan association, reside at [redacted] Philadelphia. [redacted] has a sister, [redacted] and a brother, [redacted] both of whom were born in Philadelphia. [redacted] a graduate librarian, was a member of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), from 1937 to 1949. There is no indication that she has engaged in Communist Party activities since that time. (65-60544-15, 126, 242, 37, 5) (100-380627)

Education

[redacted] received a B.A. degree in political science from Swarthmore University [redacted] and graduated with honors. He was awarded an LL.B. degree from the University of Pennsylvania [redacted] and subsequently became a member of the Pennsylvania Bar Association. (65-60544-9, 35, 90)

Communist Party Activities and Outside Employment

[redacted] communist activities began while he was a student at Swarthmore as a member of the campus Labor Youth League* (LYL) group there. [redacted] he was Chairman of the LYL in Philadelphia and until his hospitalization for tuberculosis [redacted] After his discharge from the

*See Appendix I for Citation.

[redacted] he became active in the Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware District of the CPUSA (CPEPD) which he had joined in July, 1953.

By September, [redacted] was Organizer of the Professional Section, a member of the District Committee and of the Administrative Committee of the District Education Commission^{OK}. He also taught in Party schools and took an active part in communist front organizations. He was elected to the National Committee of the CPUSA as a member-at-large at its 17th National Convention in December, 1959, and in the first part of 1960, assumed the position of National Youth Director of the CPUSA. Accordingly, he was relieved of his duties in the CPEPD. (65-60544-19 32, 45, 46)

In the early part of 1960, [redacted] conducted an extensive tour of southern cities in order to view the "sit-in" demonstrations, then in progress, being conducted by Negro groups protesting segregated public facilities. In May, 1960, he attended a Young Communist League^{*} meeting in Canada under the name of [redacted]. During the latter part of that year, he made a nationwide tour of the United States to promote the formation of a national youth organization and the publication of New Horizons for Youth, a Marxist youth magazine. This magazine was first published in October, 1960, [redacted]. At the conclusion of this tour, the CPUSA established the Progressive Youth Organizing Committee^{OK}, which scheduled a future convention for the purpose of founding a new national "socialist-

* See Appendix I for Citation.

oriented" youth organization. [redacted] has been the driving force behind this Committee. (100-434236-258) (190-79035-4; 65-60544-46, 56, 80--info re trip to Canada, do not disseminate without [redacted] approval; Appendix to 235) [redacted] took a six-week tour of the Midwest. He travelled to Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Chicago, and appeared on campuses at the University of Pittsburgh, Oberlin, Antioch, Ohio State, Ohio University, and the State University of Iowa. Throughout his appearances, he avoided any declaration or implication as to whether or not he was a member of the CPUSA. He said he was a Marxist.

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[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] attended the National Student Congress of the National Student Association held at Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, between August 19 and 31, 1962. (Issues of New Horizons for Youth ; The Worker, 9/2/62, p. 2 : 65-60544-263, 235) [redacted] a member of the

National Committee, and attends regular meetings of the enlarged National Executive Committee. His weekly salary is about \$75. [redacted] four-page newsletter called The Communist Viewpoint, which emphasizes topics of special concern to youth and students. Its first issue was dated October-November, 1962, and it will appear eight times a year. (65-60544-249, 303) The Worker, 9/2/62 p 11)

Foreign Travel

[redacted] was issued United States Passport [redacted]

[redacted] Upon his return to the United States, he stated that he sailed from New York City on July 9, 1951, visited England and France, and attended the Third World Festival of Youth and Students for Peace held under the auspices of the World Federation of Democratic Youth* in East Berlin, Germany. During the first part of September, 1951, he attended the Council meeting of the International Union of Students* held in Warsaw, Poland. He visited the Soviet Union from approximately September 14 to October 7, 1951, returning to the United States on October 12, 1951. [redacted]

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[redacted] applied for a passport for travel to England, France, and Switzerland for two years to continue law studies abroad in the field of international law. This passport was not issued to him. (17)

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Appearance Before Congressional Committee

[redacted] testified before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in Philadelphia [redacted] but refused to answer questions regarding his membership and activities in the CPUSA. (65-60544-35)

Health

[redacted] was admitted to Eagleville Sanatorium, Eagleville, Pennsylvania, with a diagnosis of mild pulmonary tuberculosis.

* See Appendix I for Citation.

He was discharged in June, 1956, with a completely arrested condition, but one that could recur at any time. Since that time, he has had regular checkups for this condition and there has apparently been no recurrence. However, he has had attacks of a low-grade infection along with a temperature rise.

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Address

Brooklyn, New York. (65-60544-249; 100-416173-18)

Marriage and Children

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Smith Act of 1940**

[redacted] has not been indicted under this Act. (65-60544)

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Internal Security Act of 1950**

On April 11, 1963, the Attorney General filed a petition with the Subversive Activities Control Board requesting an order for the registration of [redacted] pursuant to the provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950. A date for a hearing has not been set.

Military Service

[redacted] has not served in the United States Armed Forces. (65-60544)

** See Appendix II.

PHILIP BART
ORGANIZATIONAL SECRETARY

6-28-02 8-9-91

356-14-9954



PHILIP BART

Birth and Family Background

Philip Bart, white, was born Philip Beral either on June 22, June 28, or on July 10, 1902, in Warsaw, Poland, the son of Benjamin and Ida Holfinger Beral. He claims derivative citizenship through his father, who came to the United States in August, 1913, and became an American citizen on either December 7, 1920, or July 5, 1919. Philip Beral legally changed his name to Philip Bart on January 14, 1941, in New York City.

Bart has a brother, [redacted] in New York City; three known, sisters, Celia Beral Levy, born August 29, 1906, in Russia; [redacted] in Russia; and [redacted] in New York City. He claims to have another sister, [redacted] (100-3284-162, 345, 520, 214, 575; 100-425990-2; 100-410179-2) [redacted] a self-admitted rank-and-file member of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), from the early 1930s to 1953 in the New York City and Los Angeles areas allegedly left the Party because he tired of Party demands, no longer believed Party propaganda, particularly as it involved the invasion of Korea, and because he received no moral support or financial assistance from the Party when he was seriously ill in 1953. [redacted] was also a member of the Party at one time but on an inactive basis. [redacted] used the name [redacted] as his Party name. (100-360192)

Celia Beral Levy was active in the CPUSA in the New York City area from 1944 through 1951. In December, 1953, she was the assignee of three U.S. Treasury Bonds deposited in the U.S. District Court, District of Columbia, as bail in the case of the United States of America versus Philip Bart (contempt of Congress). Her husband, Philip Levy, also known as Philip Levine, signed Communist Party election petitions in 1936, 1937, 1939, 1940, and 1946. In 1940, he was a member of the International Workers Order (IWO)* and registered as a member of the American Labor Party (ALP)* in 1948 and 1949. After Philip Bart emerged from the Communist Party underground in the first part of 1955, he resided with Celia and Philip Levy in Brooklyn, New York. (100-402045; 100-340107; 100-3284 unrec. ser. next to 461)

[redacted] signed CPUSA nominating petitions in 1939, 1945, 1946, and 1948. She applied for membership in the Party in 1943 and was a member of a Party club in 1944. She was a member of the IWO from 1947 to 1951, registered with the ALP from 1949 to 1952, and witnessed an ALP nominating petition in 1951. In September, 1956, she was observed at a known Party meeting place where a gathering of Press Circulation Managers of The Worker* and the Daily Worker* was being held. Her husband, [redacted] subscribed to the Daily Worker from

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* See Appendix I for Citation.

1948 to 1951, was a member of the IWO from 1949 to 1951, registered with the ALP from 1949 to 1952, and was reportedly seen at several Party meetings in 1951. He is in very poor physical condition having incurred 70 percent disability in the Armed Forces during World War II. (100-410179-2, 5, 27)

[redacted] who resided at [redacted] Brooklyn, New York, in 1957 (also Bart's address), claimed that Phil Bart is [redacted] Records of the U.S. District Court, Washington, D.C., reflect that Bart listed [redacted] Because of discrepancies in birthplaces, birth dates, and spelling of names, and since no official record can be located to verify [redacted] relationship to Bart, this relationship cannot be substantiated. [redacted] and her husband were instrumental in getting Bart an apartment in 1954. (100-42590)

Education

Bart completed seven years of grammar school and four years of trade school. (100-3284-162)

Communist Party Activities and Outside Employment

Philip Bart was an organizer for the Young Communist League* in Detroit in either 1929 or 1930 and became a member of the CPUSA about 1930. In August, 1929, he was arrested by the Pontiac, Michigan, Police Department on a charge of molesting workmen (passing handbills) and fined \$10 or five days' imprisonment. (FBI Criminal Record No. 226137) During the 1930's, he was an organizer for the CPUSA first in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and later in Cleveland, Ohio. From January, 1938, to April, 1941, he was Organizational Secretary of the Indiana District of the Party. He

* See Appendix I for Citation.

was the Organizational Secretary in Illinois from April, 1941, to August, 1945. In August, 1945, he was elected to the Cadre and Review Commission of the CPUSA and in December, 1945, was appointed Organizer for the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware. In September, 1949, Bart was relieved of his duties in Pennsylvania in order to proceed to national headquarters in New York City for training as a national leader. He took over as General Manager of the Daily Worker in March, 1950. In November of that year, he was designated Secretary of the newly formed National Press Committee.

From August, 1951, to February, 1955, Bart went into the Communist Party underground where he operated as Party Organizer for Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Missouri, Wisconsin, Texas, and the Rocky Mountain area. He also made trips to the west coast during this period. (100-3284-461, 265, 467)

By July, 1955, Bart was National Organization Secretary of the Party, a member of the National Administrative Committee and the National Subcommittee on Registration, and was in charge of the financial operations of the CPUSA including heading the CP Reserve Fund. In March, 1956, Bart went to Denver to reorganize the Party's District Organization in that area and to investigate the activities and alleged misconduct of [redacted] Rocky Mountain Regional Organizer of the Party, who was subsequently expelled.

(100-3284-508, 461, 533; 100-3-63-1542)

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On April 9, 1956, Eart, as Acting Treasurer of the CPUSA, signed an affidavit directed against the District Director of Internal Revenue for the District of Lower Manhattan. This complaint requested an injunction against the District Director to restore assets and property of the CPUSA seized for delinquency in income taxes for the year 1951. At a pretrial hearing held April 18, 1956, Eart testified to being Acting Treasurer of the CPUSA, being a member of the Party in 1951, and having been an official of the Party for more than 25 years. When questioned as to his activities during 1952 and 1953, he declined to answer on the grounds that the answer might incriminate him. (100-3284-623)

Between the Spring of 1956 and Fall of 1958, Eart was inactive in the Party, not, however, of his own volition. He had no assignment on a national or local level and reportedly turned down an offer to work as Business Manager of the Daily Worker. He did attend the 16th National Convention of the Party in February, 1957, and during 1957 and 1958 worked as proofreader [redacted]

[redacted] New York City. Eart, although dissatisfied, unhappy, fidgety, and nervous, was still reported to be a fanatical communist who had blind faith in the communist ideology. (100-3284-564, 632, 633, 649; 100-3-91-419)

In April, 1959, Eugene Dennis reassigned Eart to the national leadership of the Party with the position of National Organization Secretary at \$65 per week. In December, 1959, he was technically a representative of the New Jersey District of the Party at the 17th National Convention of the CPUSA, where he was elected to the National Committee. In 1960, Eart was a member

of the National Executive Committee, Chairman of the National Organization Bureau, and a member of the National Education Committee and National Groups Committee. (100-3284-686, 717; 100-3-69-6444; 100-372598-911)

During 1961, Bart was reportedly one of three people assigned to arranging a skeleton underground apparatus for the CPUSA. In February, 1962, he spoke at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, on the subject, "American Foreign Policy--A Communist View." Bart's speech reportedly was poorly prepared and he was harassed by the students. During 1962, Bart continued as National Organization Secretary, was a member of the Administrative Committee, and handled the finances for the Party. (100-3284-813; 849, 908, 974; 100-3-114-51-87)

Foreign Travel and Lenin School Attendance

Bart was issued passport No. 149013 on December 12, 1929, under his true name, Philip Beral. His application reflected that he intended to visit England, France, Germany, and Poland as a tourist and to visit relatives. On May 9, 1961, Bart was issued passport No. B/368590, which was valid for three years from date of issuance for travel to all countries except Albania, Cuba, and those portions of China, Korea, and Viet-Nam under communist control. Bart indicated that his previous passport issued in 1929 had been destroyed. (100-3284-285, 832, 834) Bart attended the Lenin School** in Moscow in either 1930 or 1931. The Lenin School was founded in the 1920's for the purpose of training an international corps of communist leaders. These graduates, regardless of

* See Appendix II.

the country in which they operated, acted in accordance with the discipline and policies of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. (100-3284-285 [redacted])

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[redacted] 100-202838-271 p. 5, [redacted]

Hoover,

Smith Act of 1940

Masters of Deceit, p. 65)

Philip East has not been indicted under the Smith Act.

Internal Security Act of 1950

East was subpoenaed to appear on February 23, 1962, in Washington, D. C., before the Federal Grand Jury investigating possible violations of the Internal Security Act of 1950. He was granted immunity but refused to answer certain questions because of the First and Fifth Amendments, because of alleged lack of due process of law, and because he contended the order requiring him to answer the questions was not legal. He was held in contempt and sentenced to jail for a term not to exceed six months. His attorney appealed to the District of Columbia Court of Appeals which reversed the contempt citation on June 7, 1962, on the grounds that the District Judge had failed to make independent judgment on whether the Communist Party Registration Case involved a threat to national security. East again appeared before the Federal Grand Jury on October 15, 1962, and refused to answer questions, invoking the Fifth Amendment. He was not granted immunity at this time. East has been subpoenaed to appear before the United States District Judge under the Immunity Act of 1954. However, no specific date has been set for his appearance. (100-3284-901, 902, 905, 913, 937, 943, 981, 1019)

Appearance Before Congressional Committee

On June 21, 1950, Philip East testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities and refused to answer most of the questions concerning his personal background on the basis that they were not pertinent to the hearing.

See Appendix II.

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On August 11, 1950, he was cited for contempt of Congress, pleaded not guilty, and was found guilty on May 3, 1951, and sentenced to three months in jail and fined \$500. After appeal, the District Court of Appeals reversed three counts, affirmed five others. On July 12, 1955, the Supreme Court directed that a judgment of acquittal be filed in this case. (100-3284-121, 131, 174, 490, 507)

Health

In October, 1955, Bart reportedly suffered a heart attack. In November, 1961, he underwent a successful operation for the removal of a benign tumor in the intestinal area and had a slow recovery. Bart underwent an operation for prostate trouble in March, 1963, following which he contracted pneumonia. He reportedly also has tuberculosis of a kidney. (100-3284-520, 886, 1029, 1032, 1035)

Bart is five feet, ten inches tall; weighs 170 to 175 pounds; and has dark eyes with noticeable circles under them, a prominent nose and forehead, and black hair, but is quite bald. He had slightly stooped shoulders, walks with a rapid gait, is somewhat flat-footed, and has a nervous manner. He has a distinguished professional appearance when wearing a hat. (100-3284-214, 100, 553)

Address

The Barts reside at 2415 Newkirk Avenue, Apartment 4G, Brooklyn, New York. (100-3284-973)

Marriage

Philip Bart was married to Constance Straus on March 1, 1941, at St. Louis, Missouri. They reportedly lived together before their marriage.

Strauss was born August 4, 1901, at Ocala, Florida; her parents are deceased. The Earts do not have any children. Constance (Connie) Bart was employed by the American Red Cross from 1920 to 1926 and as a social worker with the Veterans Administration between 1927 and 1940 when she requested a year's leave of absence without pay. She did not return to this employment as she has been engaged in full-time communist activities ever since.

Connie Bart joined the Party in 1936 and from 1941 to December, 1945, was active in the Chicago area as an organizer for the CPUSA and the Communist Political Association. From 1945 to late 1949, she participated in Party activities in the Philadelphia area, being a member of the Women's Commission, the Philadelphia County Committee, the Organization Commission, and the Organizational-Educational Commission of District No. 3 of the Party. In September, 1948, she served on the National Women's Commission of the CPUSA.

In February, 1950, she was assigned to work out of Party headquarters in New York City and was engaged in "industrial concentration." She was carried on the payroll of the New York County CP as of March, 1951. Between August, 1951, and June, 1955, she disappeared into the Party underground where she acted as a courier and as an assistant to one of the leading underground functionaries.

During the early part of 1956, Connie Bart was a paid secretary for

The Committee to Defend Steve Nelson, which was an outgrowth of Civil Rights Congress (CRC)* activities on behalf of Steve Nelson, a Smith Act subject, and, as a practical matter, operated as an adjunct of the CRC. In May of that year, she became Section Organizer of the Kings County (Brooklyn, N. Y.) Communist Party. In February, 1957, she attended the 16th National Convention of the CPUSA as a visitor and, for part of that year, remained somewhat isolated from Party activities though not of her own volition. During 1958, she attended meetings of the Kings County Committee and participated in activities of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.* In March, 1959, she was elected Assistant Organizational Secretary of the Kings County CP. The following year, she was elected Education Director of Kings County CP and was a member of the Kings County Board, and the Kings County CP staff. She was appointed to a subcommittee of the Kings County CP Administrative Committee in November, 1961. Since about 1960, Connie Eart has been employed as an Interviewer-Counselor for the Institute for Crippled and Disabled, New York City, in addition to her communist activities. (100-6885-121, 123, 128, 129, 132; 100-421854-26)

Connie Eart is five feet, six inches tall and has dark grey kinky hair, black eyes, a dark complexion, high cheek bones, and a medium build. (100-6885-117)

* See Appendix I for Citation.

JACOB ABRAHAM STACHEL
PRESS DIRECTOR, THE WORKER



JACOB ABRAHAM STACHEL

Birth, Citizenship, and Family Background

Jacob Abraham Stachel, white, was born on either January 18 or February 8, 1900, in Oberlin, Galicia, Austria (now in the USSR), the son of Moses and Rose Stachel, both now deceased. His father emigrated to the United States in August, 1910, and Jacob arrived in New York on January 10, 1911, with his mother and sisters. He has two sisters, Lena Kraus, born March 15, 1898, and Clara Blumenfeld, born January 10, 1896; and one brother, Max Stachel, born August 16, 1903. (100-20187-61)

Stachel claimed derivative citizenship through the naturalization of his father on November 18, 1921, in New York State. In February, 1948, Stachel was interviewed by Immigration authorities and maintained his claim to derivative citizenship, stating that he was actually born on January 18, 1901, although the only evidence he could offer in support was an alleged deathbed statement of his father made only to him. At this time, Stachel also admitted being National Education Director of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), and a member of the National Board and the National Committee of the Party. He was arrested by the Immigration and Naturalization Service on June 1, 1948, on a deportation warrant charging illegal entry into the United States and membership in an organization advocating the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence. He was released on \$500

bail the same day. These proceedings were suspended due to his arrest on July 20, 1948, for violation of the Smith Act. As of April, 1958, immigration proceedings were still pending.

(100-20187-78, 109, 133, 143, 285)

Education

Stachel had eight years of elementary schooling, two years of high school, and took courses in general science and mathematics at Cooper Union Institute, New York City, between 1915 and 1921. He reportedly also took a bookkeeping course from La Salle Extension University and an accounting course at the Young Men's Christian Association. (100-20187-61, 78, 82)

Communist Party Activities

Prior to joining the CPUSA in September, 1923, Stachel was a member of the Socialist Party. From 1924 to 1926, he was District Organizer of the New York Young Workers League* (YWL) and a member of the New York District Committee of the YWL. From 1926 to 1940, he was a member of the Central Committee (later called National Committee) of the CPUSA. In 1927, he was a member of the National Agitation and Propaganda Committee of the Party (Agitprop), was named Director of Workers Library Publishers* at its inception in 1928, and became Secretary of the Agitprop Committee in 1929. In 1930, Stachel went to Michigan as a Party Organizer, was arrested

* See Appendix I for Citation.

in Detroit in May of that year together with Earl Browder, then General Secretary of the CPUSA, held for investigation and released the following day. In 1932, Stachel and two other Party members went to Russia reportedly to calm down some American Negro communists who were attending the Lenin School**there and who had petitioned Stalin to correct alleged Negro discrimination in the school.

Between 1931 and 1934, Stachel acted as Assistant Secretary of the Trade-Union Unity League, * becoming Executive Secretary of that organization in 1935. From 1931 to 1934, he was a member of the Political Bureau of the CPUSA. During 1938 and 1939, Stachel was an Assistant Secretary of the Party. Stachel disappeared between October, 1939, and February, 1942, when wanted by the U.S. Government as a material witness in the Earl Browder passport violation case as well as for possible prosecution for a passport violation of his own. (100-20187-61, 78, 123x 232)

After his reappearance in 1942, he acted as Associate Editor of the Daily Worker* until October, 1945. Stachel was elected to the National Committee and the National Board of the CPUSA in 1945 and has remained a member of the National Committee ever since with the exception of the first six months in 1957. He was Chairman of the Education, Agitation, and Publications Department of the Party from 1946 to 1950. In August, 1947, he became a member of the editorial board of Political Affairs. * (Communist Party, USA, Summary Activities, issues from January, 1949 to June, 1962; 100-20187-123x, *See Appendix I for Citation. 143, 198)
**See Appendix II.

Stachel was imprisoned from July 2, 1951, to March 1, 1955, for violation of the Smith Act of 1940.** In 1956, he was appointed to the National Trade Union Commission of the Party. In 1957, he was added to the National Executive Committee of the CPUSA. Since 1957, he has held positions as Business Manager, member of the Editorial Committee, Political Editor, and Press Director of The Worker.* In 1960, Stachel was appointed to the Organizational Bureau of the CPUSA and the National Groups Commission. In March, 1961, he was appointed a member of the National Board and in February, 1962, became a member of the National Administrative Committee, which was established to handle the day-to-day leadership of the Party. As of June, 1962, Stachel was considered a national officer of the CPUSA, holding the position of Press Director of The Worker. (Bureau Monographs, Communist Party, USA, Summary Activities, issues from Jan., 1949 to June, 1962; 110-20187-265, 274, 277, 285, 291, 292, 296, 297, 312, 334, 336)

Stachel's activities on behalf of the Communist Party, USA, are somewhat curtailed because of a history of heart trouble since 1950 and because of high blood pressure. This point is elaborated upon in the section entitled "Health." (100-20187)

Individuals who worked closely with Stachel during his Party activities in the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s have characterized him as a trade-union and organizational expert who is a brilliant strategist and one of the chief policy makers of the CPUSA. Reportedly, he had been content to remain in

* See Appendix I for Citation.

** See Appendix II.

the background and furnish information and advice to such Party leaders as

Earl Browder, William Z. Foster, and Eugene Dennis.

100-20187-111x, 78, 154, 132)

In 1955, a source who has worked in the leadership of the CPUSA with Stachel advised that, in his opinion, Stachel is a sharp, shrewd, intelligent, organization man who should be ranked in the top three or four persons in the CPUSA. This source indicated that Stachel is one of the best informed and most capable of the American communists and is an influence in the leadership of the Party. He stated that Stachel advocated using the trade-union movement to influence the foreign policy of the United States in the interests of the CPUSA.
(CG 5824-S 100-20187-232)

Foreign Travel

During 1931-1932, Stachel made a trip to the Soviet Union on Communist Party business. On November 21, 1931, the SS Rotterdam departed from New York to Rotterdam. The manifest of the ship listed, among tourist-class passengers, one Moses Brown, described on the manifest as 31 years of age and a native of the United States. One Moses Brown applied for a passport on November 4, 1931, stating that he was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, in February, 1895, that his father, named Mayer Brown, was born in Russia and was deceased. Investigation by the State Department did not establish that Brown was the applicant, and the photograph submitted in connection with the application appears to be that of Jacob Stachel. Brown's travelling companion was Earl Browder, who was issued a passport under the name of Albert Richards and who

subsequently was imprisoned for a passport violation. "Brown" returned to the United States in 1932. (100-20187-61, 129, 143, parole report unest to serial 144)

Smith Act of 1940

Jacob Stachel was convicted on October 14, 1949, on charges of violation of the conspiracy provision of the Smith Act, sentenced to five years' imprisonment, and fined \$10,000. He was imprisoned at the Federal Correctional Institution, Danbury, Connecticut, from July 2, 1951, to March 1, 1955, at which time he was released on probation. Stachel was immediately re-arrested for violation of the membership clause of the Smith Act which indictment is still outstanding. He was released on \$5,000 bail and his travel was limited to the Southern District of New York. No trial date has yet been set for this case (October, 1962). (100-20187-232, 340, 429)

Internal Security Act of 1950**

Jacob Stachel has not been indicted under this Act. (100-20187)

Appearance Before Congressional Committee

Stachel testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, 79th Congress, 1st Session, in connection with a hearing on Investigation of Un-American Propaganda Activities in the United States (Communist Party), held September 26, 27, October 17, 18, 19, 1945, at Washington, D.C. Stachel was questioned concerning his past and present activities on behalf of the CPUSA and did not invoke the Fifth Amendment.

** See Appendix II.

He admitted his membership in the CPUSA and his position as a member of the editorial staff of the Daily Worker. (100-20187-182)

Health

Stachel suffered a heart attack in 1950 and was confined to Mt. Sinai Hospital in New York City from January 20, 1950, to March 3, 1950. He had a second heart attack in April, 1958, at which time a physical examination revealed that he had an injured heart with enlarged arteries. In the latter part of 1960, he had very high blood pressure and was forced to go on a strict diet. (100-20187-146, 198, 285, 303)

Stachel is five feet, seven inches tall; weighs 150 pounds; has a dark complexion, brown eyes, and gray hair; and is of medium build. He has a one-half inch vertical scar on the left portion of his upper lip and a nervous twitch of the eyelids. (100-20187 FBI Criminal Record next to serial 144)

Address

Stachel and his wife reside in a five-room apartment at 203 West 94th Street, New York City, Apartment No. 5C. (100-20187-199, 341)

Marriage and Children

Jacob Stachel claimed to have married Bertha Zunker on June 30, 1927; however, no record of this marriage has been located. Zunker was born in New York on March 8, 1893, both of her parents having been born in

Russia. She was previously married to [redacted] whom she divorced and by whom she had one son, [redacted]. The Stachels have one son, [redacted] who was born in New York City on [redacted] (100-367293-1,7)

Bertha Stachel was a member of the CPUSA as early as 1931 and since that time, has been loyal to the Party line and to the beliefs of her husband. She has participated in various activities on the behalf of Party leaders convicted under the Smith Act, including speaking at functions of the Civil Rights Congress* and the National Committee to Win Amnesty for the Smith Act Victims,* and has taken part continuously in various other Party functions. She was present at the 16th National Convention of the CPUSA held in February, 1957, and the 17th National Convention held in December, 1959.

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[redacted] (100-367293-7, 9, 12, 18, 10, 13) was an active member of the CPUSA in 1952 and worked for the Daily Worker between 1950 and 1955, writing articles for that paper while his father was in prison. When interviewed by the Bureau in January, 1954, he was uncooperative. In 1954, he was active in the Labor Youth League,* and during 1954, 1955, and 1956, acted as an instructor at the Jefferson School of Social Science.* In February, 1956, he received a BS degree from the City College of New York, and, in March of that year, entered Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, New Jersey, as a student and graduate assistant in the Physics Department. From September, 1956, to January, 1957, he was treated in New York Hospital

*See Appendix I for Citation.

for tuberculosis and then returned to Stevens Institute where he stayed until June, 1959. In January, 1957, he attended all sessions of the New Jersey State Communist Party Convention held in Newark over a three-day period. (100-402352-1, 7, 8, 14, 23, 38)

In June, 1959, [] left the United States to attend a meeting of physicists in Paris, France. He returned to America in July, 1959, and in the Fall, accepted a job as instructor in the Physics Department at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. In September, 1961, [] was appointed instructor in the Physics Department of the University of Pittsburgh. In the Spring of 1962, [] received an invitation to attend a conference on Relativistic Theories of Gravitation to be held in Warsaw, Poland, in July, 1962. Information received at that time indicated that [] would like to visit with Soviet physicists, see Soviet progress in all fields of work, and visit [] a Soviet citizen who is the son of [] [] of the CPUSA. [] passport, first issued in June, 1959, was renewed on February 15, 1962, for a period of two years. [] received a six-months' leave of absence from the University of Pittsburgh and left the United States in July, 1962. He returned to the United States in December, 1962. (100-402352-32, 37, 41, 43, 47, 49, unrec. serial next to serial 40 - 57 []

[] was married on February 8, 1963, [] [] in New York City, who was a member of the CPUSA in 1955. They have one child, [] [] in New York City. [] was a graduate student at the University of Pittsburgh, during 1962. (100-369082-29, 33; 100-402352-1, 23, 48)

APPENDIX I

Organizations listed hereinafter have been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450 or have been cited by congressional or state committees as subversive.

Those cited by congressional or state committees are listed in the revised edition of the Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities of the United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., on December 1, 1961. They have been identified with the page number of the Guide following the name of the organization.

American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
(Executive Order 10450)

American Labor Party (Guide, p. 22)

American Student Union (Guide, p. 31)

American Youth for Democracy (Executive Order 10450)

Civil Rights Congress (Executive Order 10450)

The Communist (Guide, pp. 184, 185)

Daily Worker (Guide, p. 186)

Faculty of Social Science (Guide, p. 72)

Industrial Workers of the World (Executive Order 10450)

International Brigades (Guide, pp. 13, 14)

International Democratic Women's Federation (Guide, p. 173)

International Labor Defense (Executive Order 10450)

International Publishers (Guide, p. 90)

International Union of Students (Guide, p. 91)

International Workers Order (Executive Order 10450)

Jefferson School of Social Science (Executive Order 10450)

Labor Youth League (Executive Order 10450)

National Committee to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims
(Executive Order 10450)

National Negro Congress (Executive Order 10450)

National Student League (Guide, p. 123)

Peoples Rights Party (Executive Order 10450)

People's World (Guide, p. 197)

Political Affairs (Guide, pp. 197, 198)

Seventh World Youth Congress (also known as Seventh
World Youth Festival) (Guide, p. 180)

Southern Conference for Human Welfare (Guide, pp. 154, 155)

Southern Negro Youth Congress (Executive Order 10450)

Trade-Union Unity League (Guide, p. 159)

Western Worker (Guide, p. 204)

The Worker (Guide, p. 204)

Workers Library Publishers (Guide, p. 174)

World Federation of Democratic Youth (Guide, p. 177)

World Federation of Trade Unions (Guide, p. 178)

Young Communist League (Executive Order 10450)

Young Workers League (Guide, pp. 181, 182)

APPENDIX II

Smith Act of 1940

The Smith Act proscribes (1) knowingly or willfully advocating or teaching the overthrow of Government by force or violence; (2) publishing or circulating written or printed material with intent to cause such overthrow; (3) attempting to organize a group of persons who teach, advocate or encourage such overthrow; and (4) becoming a member of an organization with knowledge that the organization advocates such overthrow. The penalty for conviction carries a fine of not more than \$20,000 and/or imprisonment for not more than 20 years.

Since 1949, 104 leaders of the CPUSA have been convicted of conspiring to organize, as the CPUSA, a group of persons who teach and advocate violent overthrow of the United States Government and of conspiring to teach and advocate such violent overthrow. Five additional Party leaders have been convicted for violation of the membership provision of the Smith Act.

As a result of a Supreme Court decision on June 7, 1957, most of the defendants who had been convicted for conspiracy to violate the Smith Act were either acquitted or ordered retried. The indictments against most of the defendants ordered retried were subsequently dismissed by the Government. The June 7, 1957, decision of the Supreme Court held that

since the CPUSA was organized in 1945, any indictment returned subsequent to 1948 which charged the defendants with organizing the CPUSA was void under the statute of limitations. Legislation amending the Smith Act by defining "organize" as a continuing process was enacted on June 19, 1962. The decision further held that the Government had failed to establish that the teaching and advocating of violent overthrow of the Government by the defendant went beyond the "abstract theory" state and actually "incited to action."

Only one conspiracy case involving six defendants was retried following the June 7, 1957, Supreme Court decision and a conviction was again obtained in the lower court. The conviction was again reversed on May 31, 1961, however, due to procedural error by the trial judge. A decision has not been reached by the Government as to whether this case should be tried for the third time.

In two decisions on June 5, 1961, the Supreme Court upheld one conviction for violation of the membership provision of the Smith Act but reversed another such conviction. The Court held that to sustain a conviction under the membership provision of the Smith Act, the Government must not only prove that the defendant is an "active" and a "knowing" member of an organization which advocates violent overthrow of the Government, but must also prove specific intent by the defendant to accomplish the aim of the organization as speedily as circumstances will permit. As a result of these

Supreme Court decisions, the Government requested the dismissal of three outstanding indictments and the conviction of another Party functionary was reversed by an appellate court. (monograph, Communist Party, USA, Summary - Activities, January 1, 1962 - June 30, 1962)
Internal Security Act of 1950 (McCarran Act)

On June 5, 1961, after more than ten years of litigation, the United States Supreme Court upheld the order of the Subversive Activities Control Board (SACB) that the CPUSA is a communist-action organization (substantially directed, dominated, and controlled by the foreign government which controls the world communist movement) and must register as such with the Attorney General as provided in the Internal Security Act of 1950, also known as the McCarran Act. Registration includes filing an annual report with the Attorney General listing the names, addresses, and aliases of current Party officers and the members; a financial statement for the year; and a list of printing establishments operated by the Party.

On October 20, 1961, the registration order became final, but the November 20, 1961, deadline for the Party as an organization to register with the Attorney General passed without compliance. The obligation then fell upon certain designated Party officers to register for the Party. The November 30, 1961, deadline for these officers to register for the Party also passed without compliance. Since neither the Party nor its officers on behalf of the Party had registered, the obligation fell upon each individual Party member to register himself. The December 20, 1961, deadline for this registration likewise passed without compliance.

A. Prosecutive Action Against Communist Party,
USA, as an Organization

On December 1, 1961, a twelve-count indictment was returned by a Federal Grand Jury in Washington, D. C., charging the CPUSA with failing to register as a communist-action organization. Eleven counts in the indictment charged that the Party, an unincorporated association with headquarters in New York City, willfully and unlawfully failed to register on each of the eleven days since the November 20, 1961 deadline. The twelfth count charged the Party with failure to file the registration statements. The trial of this case began in the United States District Court, Washington, D. C., on December 11, 1962. On December 17, 1962, the jury returned a verdict of guilty on each of the twelve counts. The trial judge immediately imposed the maximum fine of \$120,000. Attorneys for the CPUSA have indicated the verdict will be appealed to the District of Columbia Court of Appeals and, if necessary, to the United States Supreme Court.

B. Prosecution of Officers

On March 15, 1962, individual six-count indictments were returned against Gus Hall, General Secretary of the CPUSA, and Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., the Party's National Secretary, charging Hall and Davis with failure to register for the Party and with failure to file the registration statement. The maximum penalty for

conviction on each count is up to five years' imprisonment and/or up to a \$10,000 fine. Thus, Hall and Davis both face possible total imprisonment for thirty years and a total fine of \$60,000. Motions to dismiss the indictments are presently pending and trial dates have not been set.

C. Prosecution of Communist Party Members

On May 31, 1962, the Attorney General petitioned the SACB to require the following ten members of the National Committee, CPUSA, to register as Party members: William Albertson, [redacted] [redacted] Dorothy Healey, [redacted] Albert J. Lima, Burt Gale Nelson, William L. Patterson, Roscoe Quincy Proctor, Betty Gannett Tormey, and Louis Weinstock. These individuals have been afforded hearings before the SACB and all have been ordered to register. The Board's orders are subject to appeal but failure to comply with a final order carries a penalty of five years' imprisonment and/or a fine of \$10,000.

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On December 6, 1962, four additional petitions were filed with the SACB against National Committee members Claude Mack Lightfoot, Samuel Krass Davis, Samuel Kushner, and Flora Hall Kushner. On March 5, 1963, Lightfoot was requested to register with the Justice Department; dates for the remaining three hearings have not been set.

D. Sanctions Imposed by the Internal Security Act of 1950

In addition to the registration requirements, the ISA-50 provides several sanctions against members of a communist organization which has registered or against which there is outstanding a final registration order. Thus, all of the following sanctions became effective on October 20, 1951, against members of the CPUSA:

(1) Passport Sanction

The application for, use, or attempt to use a United States passport is punishable by a prison sentence of up to five years and/ or a fine not to exceed \$10,000.

(2) Employment Sanction

Employment in a vital facility, so designated by the Secretary of Defense, is similarly punishable.

(3) Labeling Provision

Any publication or other documentary material transmitted through the mails by a communist-action organization must be labeled as emanating from such an organization. Radio and television programs must also be so designated. A violation by the organization carries a \$10,000 fine and a violation by an individual is punishable by a prison sentence of up to five years and/ or a fine not to exceed \$10,000. To date, no Party publication has complied

with the labeling provision, although Political Affairs now characterizes itself as "Theoretical Organ of the Communist Party, USA."

The Lenin School

The Lenin School in Moscow, U.S.S.R., was founded in the 1920s to train an international communist leadership, both theoretically and practically, in the art of revolution. Its graduates, upon returning to their respective countries, acted in accordance with the discipline and policies of the Communist International (Comintern) and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. As "professional revolutionaries," their mission was to organize the revolutionary overthrow of their own nation's government and to establish a communist state. (100-202838-233; unrecorded serial next to 271 CG 5824-S; [redacted] Joseph Zack, Each Communist Party was assigned a quota of students. To be Kenneth Eckert, William Nowell) eligible, students had to have a working-class background with experience in a trade, shop, or union. They had to be under thirty-five years of age, either a charter member or a member with at least five years' experience in Party work, and possess a "clean" Party record. The Comintern studied the student's background and approved those selected by the Party to attend. As a general rule, students traveled to Moscow under assumed names and with fraudulently obtained passports. (Hoover, Masters of Deceit, p. 65)

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The original Lenin School was located in an old Czarist palace. Students and faculty lived under strict security conditions. The curriculum included not only Marxist-Leninist tactics, but the theory and practice of organization, underground and conspiratorial operations, and the tactics of

revolution and civil war. The students were taught how to erect stout barricades, conduct guerrilla warfare, and handle firearms.

Many of the top leaders in communist parties throughout the world are graduates of the Lenin School. According to a Bureau source, no persons left the United States to attend the Lenin School subsequent to 1936. (Masters of Deceit, p. 65; 100-202838 unrec. serial next to 271)